THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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C. B. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. B. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
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Terms of Advertising in the Daily,
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Pittsburgh School of Design,
No. 24 Fifth street.

Wall Papers.
One hundred cases of new Wall Papers, from costly to the cheapest, have been received by W. P. Marshall, 87 Wood street.

Patent Medicines.
For patent medicines of all kinds go to Fleming's patent medicine depot, corner of the Diamond and Market street.

The Gift Concert.
The rush for tickets to the grand gift entertainments, commencing at Concert Hall, on Monday evening, still continues, and may secure valuable prizes.

English Opera.
Large and fashionable audiences continue to greet the Campbell & Castle opera troupe. Last night "Fra Diavolo" was given in fine style. It will be repeated to-night for the second and last time.

Missionary Anniversary.
The Liberty street M. E. Church will hold its usual Missionary Anniversary to-morrow, the 12th inst. The following exercises will take place: Morning, 10½ o'clock, anniversary sermon by his pastor, Rev. W. A. Davidson; afternoon, Sunday School anniversary exercises, commencing at half o'clock, address by Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., of Western Theological Seminary, and at 7½ o'clock, Rev. James Prestley, D. D., pastor of the Second U. P. Church, and others will deliver addresses at a general missionary meeting. The public are cordially invited to be present.

Richmond.
The condition of affairs in the rebel Capitol is such as might be anticipated. In view of the situation, it seems that the rebel Congress is working barely a quorum, and the newspapers are calling on Gen Lee to send a Pittock for albums, pocket books, diaries, pocket albums, gold pens, &c., as that is the only place to get them cheap. Don't forget to call.

Harper and all the week's papers, all the new books, oil maps, &c., at Pittock's.

You can leave your name, and have any of the Eastern or Western papers left at your residence, with Pittock.

Effects of Wine on Disease.
Dr. Gale observes, in his treatise on disease, that the great use of wine in France is supposed to have abated the prevalence of the gravel in the French colonies, where pure wine is more used than in the English, as well as in Turkey, where Samburg wine is the principal beverage, not only the gout, but the gravel are scarcely known. As for the rotundity, he relates an extraordinary instance of the effects of the Samburg wine on gout, the case of Dr. Daveran, who was attacked with the gout at the age of 28, and had it severely till he was upwards of 50, with calk-stones in the joints of his hands and feet, but for many years preceding the time when his case had been given to Dr. La Pouse lay before the public, he had by advice used the Samburg wine, and had no return of the gout afterward.—*London Post.*

Mr. Speer, of New Jersey, has the only vineyard in this country of the Jacquez grape. The only genuine Samburg wine in this country has Mr. Speer's signature on the cork of the bottle.

Druggists keep it

"Oil News and Mining Journal."
A new weekly quarto sheet with this title has made its appearance in this city, Woods & Blake, publishers. The first number contains a large amount of reading matter relating to subjects indicated by the title. The paper is clothed in a handsome typographical dress and is published at $8 a year.

HON. J. A. J. CRESWELL has been nominated, by the Union members of the Maryland Legislature, for United States Senator, to succeed Senator HICKS, deceased.

Late News Items.
The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, of the 17th ult., says the 15th and 17th Corps, with General Sherman's command, has a boggage train three miles long. Some of the 15th Corps became drunk and pillaged Columbia, burning the entire length of Main street. General Sherman ordered the pillagers and incendiaries to be shot. Two or three hundred citizens left with the Yankees. Most of the people remaining are obliged to live in huts. Their condition is dreadful. Sherman left them but one head of beef cattle for the sick and wounded, and gave arms to the citizens to protect themselves from negroes. Every article of subsistence was carried off—cellars, outbuildings, &c., being searched. The city was shelled furiously before taking possession. The same paper says there are three thousand locomotives and cars penned up at Charlotte. It says Sherman will of course destroy this stock. They were heavily laden with stores. The Southern Express Company saved 11 its valuables, but the mails have been lost everywhere.

A Charlotte, North Carolina, correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* says Sherman's advance on Columbia was unexpected, sudden and surprising. It found all unprepared and no one cool enough to do any thing. When his guns were heard in the city, public officers for the first time began to talk of removing the Government stores, when flanked out of their position on the opposite side of the Congaree. Then they began upon the work of setting fire to the stores, but the time was too short, and much was left. The worst feature of the whole scene was the plundering done by Wheeler's cavalry. This was done the most systematically, as if they were trained to stealing.

The banks of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on Thursday night, decided to throw out all State currency, and adopt the legal tender medium for all transactions. Most of the State currency will be redeemed at par, and the balance at from eighty to ninety cents on the dollar.

It has been discovered that there were no torpedoes in Charleston harbor, and that the reports concerning them, and the torturous course pursued by blockade runners and rebel vessels for the past three years were only blinds.

Ex Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, is expected to succeed commissioner Dale in charge of the Indian bureau.

Secretary of the Treasury, M'Culloch, has determined to tranship the cotton received from Savanah now at New York, to England.

The Steubenville *Herald* says: The valuable beds of coal which lie underneath the city, are beginning to attract the attention of capitalists abroad, as well as at home. We hear additional blast furnaces and iron mills talked of. Mears & Co. propose adding another coal shaft this spring, in the lower part of the city, in addition to those already in successful operation.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of yesterday, says: "Refugees still continue to pass through our city in considerable numbers, mostly women. Some of them are the wives of men who months ago were compelled to fly from their homes by the various conscription laws passed by the rebel Congress. Recently we have noticed many of them who fill the description of that poorer class whose condition is so vividly portrayed by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and other writers upon southern society. They strike us as being the veritable clay eaters. We have many times seen them sitting, in groups, in attitudes neither graceful nor picturesque, their looks had no careworn expression; lines of grief had not marred their countenances; there they sat, some with hands clasped round their knees, others with their hands folded and snuff brushes sticking between their fingers, all motionless as statues and every feature set in stolid indifference which the crack of doom would hardly disturb.

Admiral Porter's testimony before the Committee on the conduct of the War is said to be exceedingly damaging to Gen Bank's Red river expedition.

GOV. AIKEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—This gentleman, since the capture of Charleston, has appeared in that city, and is spoken of as a sincere Union man. It is asserted that he and one or two others of the most distinguished men of that State and city have steadily but quietly done all they could to resist secession by persuasion, while yet so conducting themselves that even the rebels could not help respecting them, and they have commanded such a weight of influence that the bitterest secessionists thought it best to let them alone. He is one of the few progressive men in that retrograde State possessed years ago of nearly twelve hundred slaves, and two thousand acres of land under the most admirable system of cultivation. He has, until this secession movement, maintained the highest social and political standing in his native State, has been Governor of that State, and represented the Charleston district in Congress from 1851 to 1857, when he declined further public honors. He has been himself more of a statesman, a scientific planter, and a practically successful manager of the slavery question than any man in South Carolina, attending the slaves on his own plantation through a cholera epidemic, in the most humane manner.

A correspondent, writing from Wilmington, North Carolina, under date of the 28th ult., says our advance under General Terry is now some twelve miles from here, on the northwest branch of the Cape Fear river, with Hoke's troops confronting it on the other side. Sherman is reported, to-day, as being within sixty miles of this place. If that is the case a junction will be easily made between General Schofield's troops and his, and a forward movement, Richmondward, ordered at once.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,).....$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1865. NO. 156.

FIRST EDITION.
12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Academy of Music Bill Passed.

Time for the Removal of Liberty Street Track Extended.

Important Local Bills Presented.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, March 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Hogg read a bill changing the place of holding elections in Brownsville, Mercer County.

Mr. Schall presented a supplement to the act relative to paying the interest on the State debt.

The following bills were passed:—Incorporating the Pittsburgh Academy of Music; extending the time for removing the track from Liberty street, Pittsburgh; appointing additional notaries in Venango county; increasing the compensation of certain officers in Venango and Washington counties; supplement to the Mahoning and French Creek Railroad; for the relief of deserters' wives and children in Allegheny county; authorizing bounty tax in Duquesne, Moon, Wilkins, Chartiers and Third ward, Allegheny.

HOUSE.—A number of mining company bills were passed, among them the Pittsburgh and Idaho, and South Park and La Plata.

Mr. Herron called up and had passed the supplement relative to corporations extending the benefits of the act of May, 1861, to alien purchasers and sellers.

The bill incorporating the Home Club of Franklin, Venango county, was read; also, allowing railroad companies to issue additional stock.

Mr. Slack read a bill authorizing bounty tax in Warren township.

Mr. Colville, relative to bridges in Allegheny county.

Mr. Glass, incorporating the Allegheny county Real Estate and Savings Bank.

Mr. Anderson, relative to the sale of liquor in Kittanning.

The bill increasing the tolls on the Erie Canal and for other purposes, was passed.

The vote on the bill to pay damages for rebel raids, was reconsidered and the matter postponed.

From North Carolina.

Sherman Within Forty Miles of Raleigh.

PEOPLE WELCOMING HIS ADVANCE

The Rebel Conscription of Negroes.

NEW YORK, March 10.

By the arrival of the Dudley Buck, which left Newbern, Monday evening at sixo'clock, we have Newbern papers of that date. During the week had been falling for a week, making the roads bad. It cleared off on Saturday night. The enemy had felled great numbers of trees across the roads and paths, which were returning to Goldsboro, which were being removed by the three advancing from Newbern, which force was within a few miles of Kinston.

Refugees arrived in Newbern state that Fayetteville, N. C., was in our possession last week. Sherman at that time was within forty miles of Raleigh. Rebel soldiers were deserting in companies and in some cases by regiments. Negro slaves were returning to their homes. The people pay but little attention to the proclamation of Governor Vance calling to arms all the men in North Carolina. The people go forth to meet Sherman with words of welcome, and are not particular about placing their Stock and supplies out of his reach.

It is said that the rebels are fortifying the city in North Carolina, since the announcement that they are to be compelled to fight in the rebel capital. Deserters from Wilmington say there is a strong combination exists among the conservative slaveholders to resist the measure, and that they will leave the city rather than submit to the conscription. Their idea in order is that they may be able to defy the rebel authorities and thus retain their servants, who exhibit a readiness to fight for their masters and their homes rather than for the Confederacy. Great numbers of negroes are flocking to Sherman's army.

UNION RAID ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

$380,000 Worth of Tobacco Captured.

Rebel Contraband Trade Broken Up.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph*, from Washington to-day, says:—The *Star* says: On Monday last, thirteen transports, with about 2,000 troops, left Fortress Monroe, convoyed by the gunboats Commodore Reid and Yankee, proceeded up the Rappahannock on a raid, the principal object being the capture of a large quantity of tobacco known to have been sent from Richmond to Fredericksburg, to be smuggled into our lines. On its way, the expedition proceeded cautiously, and the gunboats scoured the river thoroughly for torpedoes. A schooner bound up, with a cargo of whisky and salt, was fired into by the raid, the crew and cargo removed, and the schooner blown up. On arriving at Fredericksburg it was found to be garrisoned by a squad of refugees, who, however, made no resistance. A body of troops and sailors were landed, who succeeded in capturing the first captured by the raid, the crew and cargo removed, and the schooner blown up. On arriving at Fredericksburg it was found to be garrisoned by a squad of refugees, who, however, made no resistance. A body of troops and sailors were landed, who succeeded in capturing the following rebel contraband trade has been organized by the rebels on the Rappahannock, and this expedition was designed to break it up. The vessels passed down the river on their return, and numbers of deserters came off from the shore, eight of whom were from the 24th Virginia cavalry.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Fatal Railroad Accident—10 Soldiers Killed and 30 wounded—Movements of Steamers—The Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.

A train on the Opelousas Railroad, bringing the 83d Illinois regiment from Terrebone when four miles from the city, yesterday ran over a horse, throwing eleven cars off the track, instantly killing ten, and severely wounding thirty. Several of whom will probably die.

The steamers Golden Star and Geo. Cromwell arrived last night. The former sails on the 7th, and the latter on the 8th. Arrived: Mountaineer, New York bark Upton, schooner Isaac Morse, and the bark Boston.

Cotton in moderate demand; low middling, 75; strict do 77. Sugar and molasses unchanged. Exchange on New York, ½ discount.

The Rebel Ram "Stonewall."

The *Commercial* has a letter from an officer on the Niagara dated Ferrol, Spain, February 18th which states that the rebel ram Stonewall, with Admiral Page on board, was within forty miles of Raleigh. Rebel soldiers were deserting in companies and in some cases by regiments. Negro slaves were returning to their homes. The people pay but little attention to the proclamation of Governor Vance calling to arms all the men in North Carolina. The people go forth to meet Sherman with words of welcome, and are not particular about placing their Stock and supplies out of his reach.

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THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

Jay Cooke reports the sales of 7-30s to-day at $4,521,300. The largest Western subscription was $393,950, from Cleveland, and the largest Eastern $1,000,000, from New York. There were 3,165 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100.

A correspondent writing from Winchester, Virginia, confirms the reported victory over Early by Sheridan, and says that Sheridan has occupied Staunton. On his march up the Valley to that point he met with no material opposition. The report that Early was captured is not confirmed by dispatches. Rebel prisoners report a heavy Union force advancing from East Tennessee on Lynchburg, of the capture of which place we have unconfirmed rumors. Early was behind near Waynesboro, on a range of hills, with five pieces of artillery. Gen. Custar dismounted two regiments as skirmishers. On one road was either a division of the rebels or two solid regiments. The movement upon the enemy's works was made at once. The rebels fired one volley, and then fled like sheep. Their attempt to escape was fruitless, as Custer closed his lines upon them and surrounded nearly the entire force. Gen. Early did not attempt to rally his men, but rode off on a fleet horse, attended by an orderly. The victory was almost a bloodless one, as we only lost ten or twelve killed and wounded.

A letter writer from the Army of the James states that there are additional indications of Lee's intention to abandon Richmond. It is understood that the removal of government stores has been going on some time. Large numbers of troops have recently been sent, it is rumored, to Lynchburg.

From Late Rebel Papers.

Arrival of Confederate Prisoners.

CONDITION OF VIRGINIA ROADS.

Difficulties Between the United States and France.

REBEL NEWS FROM SHERMAN.

The Arming of Negro Slaves.

Rebel View of the Situation.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 8th, contains the following: Nothing has occurred to disturb the quiet prevailing before Richmond, but if the weather continues good there will be active operations in the vicinity of this city in a short time.

Nineteen car loads of Confederate prisoners arrived in Baltimore on Friday evening.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 8th inst., says: For the past few days there has been little firing on the Richmond and Petersburg lines. It will require yet a vast amount of sunshine to make the roads passable and put the ground in any condition for any extensive military movements.

We have a very important piece of news which comes direct from New Orleans, and implies the prospect of several difficulties between the United States and France. It is the confirmation of previous reports in the Northern newspapers, to the effect that the United States Consul at Matamoras, who was accredited to the Juarez Government has been ordered away by Maximilian. It is also said that clearances for the United States, from that port are now refused.

Both Houses of the Confederate Congress have passed a new tax law and repealed the old one.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 8th says Sherman is played out. If our readers do not hear of or read of any good news from South Carolina, it is a nonsequitor that there is none to communicate. In a few days they will hear where Sherman is and what has befallen him. Let everybody be patient. Sherman's opportunity to establish a military reputation has fled, and we will soon hear of his discomfiture and disgrace.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

The *Bulletin* publishes a copy of the bill to arm negro slaves, read in the rebel Congress, and says it will pass with the vote of the Virginia Senators. Following is the bill:

SECTION 1. That in order to provide additional forces to fill the vacancies in the regular and rightful possession of the Confederate States as aforesaid, secure their independence and preserve the institutions, that the President is hereby authorized to ask for and accept from owners of slaves the service of such number of able bodied negroes as he may deem necessary to be employed during the war, to perform military service in whatever capacity he may require.

SEC. 2. That the General, and other officers, to organize said slaves into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and be commanded by such officers as the President may appoint.

SEC. 3. That while employed in service, said troops shall receive the same rations, clothing and compensation as are allowed to other troops in the same branch of the service.

SEC. 4. That during the continuance of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully and establish the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to call on each State whenever in his judgment, from the exigency of the case, he may think proper, for any number of troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or so many thereof as the President may deem necessary to be furnished, from such classes of the population irrespective of color, in such State, as the proper authorities thereof may determine.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation which the said slaves shall bear towards their owners, except by consent of their owners, and of the States in which they may reside, and in pursuance of the laws thereof.

The *Enquirer* says, in speaking of the bill: The Virginia Legislature, having instructed her Senators to vote for the proposition, secures the passage of the law.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.

A freight train ran off the bridge over Long Lick on the Nashville railroad this morning, causing injuries which have detained the upward train from Nashville this evening. The bridge will be speedily repaired.

Frank Newcomb, of the firm of H. D. Newcomb and Bro., one of our largest houses, died to-day.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 10.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Exchange gold sold at 189½; New York Central, 105½; Erie, 83½; Hudson, 109½; Reading, 107½; Michigan Central, 103; Old Southern, 69½; Illinois Central, 113½, Pittsburgh, 72½; Rock Island, 95½; Northwestern, 83¾; do preferred, 61½; Fort Wayne, 88½; Cumberland, 70½, Mariposa, 15½. Stocks and gold very dull and firm. Gold sold after call as high as 192. At the close of the report it stood at 189½.

RECRUITING.—The enlistment business revived considerably yesterday, eighteen men having been mustered into the service in this city and twenty-six in Allegheny. The Second, Fourth and Seventh wards, in this city have succeeded in filling their quotas, and are now out of the draft. The Wards in Allegheny are using strenuous exertions to secure their complement of men.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM RICHMOND.

THE NEW REBEL TAX LAW.

Comments on President Lincoln's Inaugural.

The Condition of Union and Rebel Prisoners.

Employment of Slaves in the Army.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 11.

Richmond papers of Wednesday, the 8th, have been received at this bureau. The following is a full abstract of their principal contents:

"Both Houses of Congress yesterday succeeded in passing the tax law. It levies a tax of eight per cent. on all property not expressly taxed at different rates; on specie and bills of exchange twenty per cent; on currency five per cent. Interest on government bonds is taxed as income under the existing laws. Upon profits made by buying and selling merchandise or property of any description between the years 1865 and 1866, a tax of ten per cent is levied, in addition to the tax on such profits as income, and upon all profits exceeding twenty-five per cent, tax twenty-five per cent. Property income, and monies, hospitals, asylums, churches, schools, and charitable institutions are exempt from taxation. Also all property within the lines of the enemy shall be exempt from taxation as long as it remains within such lines. The taxes are made due and are to be collected on the first day of June next, one-half to be paid in treasury notes and the other half at the option of the party, in certificates of indebtedness, without any allowance for interest. It is also provided that upon all subjects the taxation mentioned in this act, an act approved on the 17th of February, 1864, there shall be levied for the year 1865 an additional tax equal to one-eighth amount thereof, the whole subject to tax for the year 1865, which tax shall be payable in treasury notes of the law issue, and the money arising therefrom shall be and is appropriated to the payment of increased compensation of soldiers, provided that this additional tax shall not be construed to apply to or increase the tax on whisky.

"The public will be greatly surprised to learn that the Bank of Virginia has determined to refuse its notes for sale, bringing only forty-six of notes. When it is remembered that the blockade has transferred more than one-half of these notes to the enemy, and that for every dollar of gold that goes out for the redemption of these notes goes to aid and comfort the public enemy, this action of the Bank of Virginia will greatly disappoint the people of the State. For four years the bank has held its gold by virtue of the exposed body of the soldiery, and now that the soldiery have driven out of the vaults, and now this bank has taken action to give it to the enemy rather than feed the soldiery for it."

The strong arm of power is greatly needed in this city, and we earnestly call upon the President to call out the militia, and put down the rebel arms and make men and corporations do their duty. The State of Virginia has, we believe, a large militia force, and all that is needed is the proclamation of the President to bring out this life. The Senator from Massachusetts had just voted to print a book from the Academy of Science. For himself Lane has not the disposed to do a wrong to give a little money.

Mr TRUMBULL could not see what claim the gentleman of Kansas had on the floor. He was opposed to the Committee on Judiciary had investigated the matter, and the Senate, by a large majority, decided they were not entitled to seats.

Mr. WADE read the law declaring Louisiana to be in rebellion, and that her people were not United States. It was was not in the power of the President to bring back any State which was deliberately opposed to a republican form of government. The people were utterly unqualified to set up State government until the barriers are removed, and Congress declares they are in a condition to establish a government for themselves. The bringing back a State was not to be settled by Presidential caprice. He could no more by order authorize a rebellious State to set up a Government than he could create something out of nothing. It was the duty of the President, but he could never sanction such a process as that. Would the Senator from Illinois have this rule apply to the States in favor of rebels? Men who have perjured themselves to the lowest hell, to associate with the patriotic Senator from Illinois.

Mr. HARLAN and Mr. Michael Hahn was the candidate of the President who said to him in an order, "The Governor of Louisiana," and the President done nothing to commit him to any other body. The gentleman from Illinois had urged that the people of Louisiana had accepted the President's proclamation, and that the people had taken part in the election.

"Will you," said Mr. WADE, "permit the President to make a Constitution for the benefit of the people of the one-third in duress? Is that your rule?

Mr. TRUMBULL moved an amendment to the resolution so as to refer only to the Louisiana claimants, pending which the Senate went into extra session. Adjourned.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING CALLED.—The Mayor has called a meeting of leading merchants and manufacturers, to be held on Monday afternoon next, at the Board of Trade Rooms, for the purpose of taking action relative to the restoration to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company of the franchises taken from it by the last Legislature. The early completion of this very important railway is of great interest to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and all who favor a direct route to Washington city and Baltimore should attend the meeting on Monday. Subjoined is the call of the Mayor:

HON. JAMES LOWRY, JR.:—*Dear Sir*—The undersigned respectfully desire you to call a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity and manufacturers of Pittsburgh in reference to a bill now pending in the Legislature, the object of which is to restore the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.

Your Honor is aware that, by a hasty and unjustifiable act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, the right of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to construct their road east of the Youghiogheny river was taken away from them at the time when that extension of the road had become certain.

The importance of an additional, and, if possible, unobstructed eastern outlet is rendered now more than ever manifest by the vast accumulation of freight at this point, and for want of facilities the Pittsburgh and Railroad affords no adequate accommodation.

It is therefore suggested that such a meeting be called for an early day.

F Ramm,
J E Brady, Jr,
F Zimmerman,
Wm Eveleybridge,
Robt K Wilson,
D Leet Wilson,
Wingham A Sturgeon,
R Cumming,
Geo Richard,
W M Laird,
B E Brown,
A F Dalzell,
Chas H Dalzell,
J S Canfield,
Isaac Jones,
W M Colhough,
Adams, McKee & Co,
Wm J Anderson & Co,
Graff, Byers & Co,
Negley, Byers & Co,
Graff, Bennett & Co,
Everson, Preston & Co,
T J Hoskinson,
S M Reynolds,
B A Fahnestock, Son & Co,
W McCully & Co,
Wm H Kirkpatrick & Co,
R Hazell & Co,
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co,
Heed & Metzgar,
McClurkan, Herron & Co,
Littell & Meehling,
Bissell & Co,
J Dillon,
Wm S Bissell,
W Phillips Van Gorder,
A J Hagan,
Wm McCutcheon,
J Painter & Sons,
Geo H Anderson,
Henry D Oliver,
Wm Beck & Co,
H Riddle,
John B Herron & Co,
McBane & Adler,
John L Boyd,
John R Barbour,
Francis Sellers,
John Bissell,
S A Clarke,
William Carr & Co,
Knox & Wilcox,
W W Wallace,
Knox & Parker,
James Boyd,
W M Lyon & Sons,
James Cassidy,
Samuel Ewart,
Isaac Bickerdyke,
Alexander King,
R E Sellers & Co,
James Reed & Co,
Wm J Morrison,
G B Jones & Co,
Wylie, Orr & Co,
H T Lee & Co,
W E Schmeriz & Co,
Kramer & Rahm,
Hood, Bayne & Co,
John I House & Co,
Means & Coffin,
Spang, Ballant & Co,
B Preston,
Lloyd & Black,
Hitchcock, M'Creery & Co,
N Veeder,
W Veeder,
Mair & Davidson,
Mellord & Co,
Chas Hays,
H Childs & Co,
Howard, Cottrell & Co,
Heymer & Bro,
Wm Bradshaw,
Ed Lare,
W P Graham,
D P Stockton & Bro,
S H Hartman,
Jno B Livingston,
John Floyd & Co,
J B Henderson,
McDonald & Arbuckle,
McQuewan & Douglas,

PUBLIC MEETING.

In accordance with the above recommendation, I hereby give notice that a public meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Third National Bank building, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, on Monday afternoon, at three o'clock. As the subject to be considered at the meeting is one of vital importance to the prosperity of this city, it is hoped that there will be a general attendance on the part of the citizens.

JAMES LOWRY, JR, Mayor.

PITTSBURGH, March 10th, 1865.

A SIGNIFICANT HINT.—Some fun-loving newsboy took the trouble of erecting a board at the head of a dirt pile on Fifth Street, on Friday, on which was inscribed "Sacred to the memory of the Street Commissioners." Noticing Mr. Cooper wending his way through the mud yesterday, it is to be inferred that the afterthought inscription at the head of the six by two dirt pile, was simply an innocent joke.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Business at the Mayor's office yesterday was rather dull, but few cases coming before his Honor for adjudication.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 10.

SENATE.—Mr. JOHNSON presented the credentials of J. A. J. Creswell, elected Senator by the Legislature of Maryland in place of Senator Hicks, deceased. He was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution to pay compensation and mileage to the claimants of seats from Louisiana and Tennessee against which the committee to audit the contingent expenses had reported adversely.

Mr. SUMNER objected to the consideration of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully and establish the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to call on each State whenever in his judgment, from the exigency of the case, he may think proper, for any number of troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or so many thereof as the President may deem necessary to be furnished, from such classes of the population irrespective of color, in such State, as the proper authorities thereof may determine.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation which the said slaves shall bear towards their owners, except by consent of their owners and of States in which they may reside in pursuance of the laws thereof.

The Bank of Virginia is redeeming its notes at the rate of six dollars for one in gold.

The *Enquirer* calls upon the Government to seize the gold deposited in the city of Richmond.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

Since the newspapers, in compliance with a request of the military authorities, have suspended the publication of war news, the people have become more eager than before for information from other sources. All additions, amplified, contradicted and reiterated, until a perfect muddle prevails, and nobody knows whether evening's news is to be received as favorable or adversely. The usual sources of information—the newspapers—are looked to in vain, and the evil is increased by the fact that rumors continue until the military importance of relief has passed by, or been qualified by developments. The houses are burned, their lands pillaged, their persons insulted; it it will not fail to record that while the army and the people are thus daily suffering, that the Congress was idling time in talk and failing to adopt the legislation required for the salvation of the country. If to leave them a soldier in the Army of Northern Virginia will always be an honor and a glory, to have been a member of the present Congress will be a lasting reproach. No convention is now wanted in Virginia. A convention will not fight, but it might run away. Ay! capitulate. Virginia has a Constitution to preserve, and Lee is the proper convention. He is the best judge of our situation. No convention is needed. Are we under the yoke of the State needed in convention? Has not State sovereignty been the weakness of the cause? If during the late war, when the very life and temporal of a common danger to bind and hold together these States, this principle of State sovereignty was continually asserting itself, attempt to rally his men, but rode off on a fleet horse, attended by an orderly. The victory was almost a bloodless one, as we only lost ten or twelve killed and wounded.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

ARREST OF BOUNTY BROKERS.

POLICY OF THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Supplies for Our Southern Army.

Illness of Vice President Johnson.

THE FORCE OPPOSED TO SHERMAN

The Released Union Prisoners

Important Prize Case Decided.

DEATH OF AN OLD PRINTER.

AN ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS

Guerrillas Whipped at Muddy Branch.

EX-GOV. LETCHER'S SON KILLED.

NEW YORK, March 10.

Col. Baker has arrested two bounty brokers to-day in addition to those already taken.

Mr. McCulloch, the new Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the officers of the Treasury Department, thanked them for the honor of their visit, and complimented them on their fidelity to their duties. In the course of his remarks he said: "It is the will of course be to provide means to discharge the claims upon the Treasury at the earliest day practicable, and institute measures to bring the currency of the country gradually back to a specie basis, the departure from which, although for a time being, necessary, is no less dangerous to the people than expensive to the Government. But while it will be main object I shall not be unmindful of the importance of having the current business of the Department conducted with fidelity and dispatch.

Mr. Lewis, in behalf of the Treasury officers, tendered their hearty congratulations in an appropriate address.

NEW YORK, March 10.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says there is the greatest activity in the Medical, Commissary and Quartermasters Departments, in forwarding supplies to our forces at the front. Transports are dispatched daily from here, and from Alexandria and Baltimore.

The *Tribune* also says the Senate will probably not adjourn before Tuesday next, as the President desires them to remain for the purpose of passing upon the numerous nominations which have occurred during the present session.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Vice-President Johnson is at Silver Springs, the summer residence of Francis P. Blair. It is hoped that he will recuperate and restore his mental faculties.

The *Times* Charleston correspondent says: The whole of Johnston's army, with the exception of Stewart's entrance into that place, numbered eight thousand men, which is the nucleus of the force Gen. Johnston has in the field. Outside this, a force of Hardee's army, from Charleston, may have gotten up with Johnston.

If Johnston sunks Johnston's force cannot be large enough to make any serious opposition to Sherman.

The following western names appear in the list of ninety officers recently received from the rebels near Wilmington: Lieut. Chas. Everett, 6th Ohio; Lieut. Wm. Sheridan, Ind.; Lieut. Wm. Sheridan, Ind.; Lieut. Edward Hall, Illinois; Lieut. Edward John, Talisburg, Ohio; Lieut. George W. Hall, Brownport, Ohio; Lieut. Edward John, Talisburg, Ohio; Lieut. Wm. Sheridan, Ind.; Lieut. Edward Hall, Illinois; Lieut. A. E. Sault, Bloomington, Ill.; Lieut. H. H. Moseley, Somerfield, Ohio; Lieut. J. P. Jones, Norwalk, Ohio; Capt. George Goodrich, Wooster, Ohio; Lieut. Samuel H. McKee, Logansport, Iowa; Lieut. Geo. Chandler, Birmingham, Ohio; Lieut. J. R. Well, Deerfield, Ohio; Capt. Jno. Bridge, 2d Mich.; Lieut. S. D. Potter, Iowa, Michigan; Adjt. S. Byers, Newton, Iowa; Maj. John H. Ivine, Wapello, Iowa; Capt. Wm. Wood, 21st Ohio; Capt. Geo. H. Lodge, Union, Illinois; Capt. H. R. Reading, Circleville, Ohio; Capt. B. W. Evans, Kirkerville, Ohio.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Maj. Gen. Whitney, rebel prisoner, died at Governor's Island, to-day.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Frank Soule has been appointed Internal Revenue Collector for California instead of Mr. Curtis, and Mr. Curtis, Assessor, vice Mr. Fay.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The *Commercial's* Hilton Head correspondent of the 6th says: the roads having become passible, an advance towards the Savannah railroad is hourly looked for. Four prizes have been captured and sent to Key West.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Capt. Geo. L. Hichenoff, of the 16th New York Cavalry, died at the Continental hotel this morning.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Savannah papers to the 7th inst. have been received. Amazon from Augusta, with seventy bales of cotton. The owner of the Amazon escaped with his boat, and came voluntarily into our lines, having paid treasury agents enough for as a prize.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of ex-Senator John P. Hale, Minister to Spain.

The Supreme Court to-day decided a case involving many questions in the law of prizes. The vessel was captured on the Mississippi with seventy-two bales cotton, Elizabeth Alexander being the claimant. On an appeal from the Southern District Court of Illinois, which had awarded restitution to her, with a test case involving all cotton valued over two million dollars captured by the navy during the Red River expedition, a principle was laid down by the navy as a lawful prize on the general ground of belligerent rights, that part of the State of Louisiana being in the hands of the enemy's country the cotton taken inland at various distances from water, teams having been sent to the plantations for the purpose, the assumption until under the proclamation of the President, although she had taken no part in the rebellion. The argument occupied several days. The Attorney General, Solicitor, Attorney General and Charles Eames represented the government, and Wm. N. Springer, of Illinois, was counsel for the claimant. The Court, through Chief Justice Chase, decided there could be no seizure as prize of private property by the navy in inland waters of the United States or on land, since the acts of Congress of July, 1862, 1861 and 1864, and therefore this property was not lawful prize of war, but thought that the property should have been turned over to the Treasury Department for sale and disposition of property under act of March 12, 1863. This act presents means by which loyal citizens may recover compensation. The case was remanded to be dismissed. The possession of the Red River country was but temporary and not long enough to secure the rights of property, and the election their held in the Red River country was not legal and conferred no rights.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Sanitary Commissioner has solicited the Governors of North Carolina, as soon as it communicates with the coast, an assorted cargo of hospital and field relief supplies, to be sent over the railroad starting with supplies to replenish its stock at Newbern and Wilmington, at which last place the exchange of prisoners are now going on and another load has been ordered for emergencies to North Carolina.

Wm. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, has been appointed Solicitor of the Navy Department, Judge Advocate General of the Navy Department. The Senate also confirmed the nominations of Amasa Redfield, to be Clerk of the United States District Court of the Western District of Missouri, and Saml. Hoard as Postmaster at Chicago.

The Senate confirmed the following to be Major Generals by brevet: Brigadier General John W. Kerner, N. C.; Andrew John W. McMahon, Cal.; Henry E. Davis, and Alfred Sully. Brevet Brigadier General Wayne was confirmed a Brigadier General.

The following generals have been confirmed: Brigadier Generals by brevet—Cole, Thomas W. Bennett 60th Ind.; John L. Beveridge, 1st

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday March 11, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, county and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

Let Us See.

A recent number of the New York *Tribune* contains the following:

"The Iron and Steel manufacturers of our country have been holding a convention at Pittsburgh. Had they waited till the rebellion was suppressed, we should have been able to give them at least a cheering word; but we want this big job finished before public attention is directed to anything else."

In the editorial columns of the number of the *Tribune* from which the above extract is clipped we find two columns under the heading of "CENTRAL RAILROAD FARE," and one other occupied by "FIRE DEPARTMENT" and other matters equally foreign to the work of quelling the rebellion. We do not like to find fault with the paper which has generally been in the fore front of the battle for the maintenance of the rights of the people, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuation of our national prosperity, and it is not in such a spirit we comment on the paragraph quoted; but we desire to call the attention of the editors to the fact that of all the measures to be employed for the successful flushing of the "big job," there are none more important than those indicated by the convention in Pittsburgh. The industry of the country employed in the development of mines, the manufacture of their product, the cultivation of the soil, the transportation of productions and supplies, and the countless occupations of labor dependent on these, must be the chief source of taxable wealth. Check the tide of prosperity, now seemingly at the flood, by injudicious legislation, or a failure to enact laws necessary to secure its continuance, and the income of the Government will be cut off as certainly as that of the farmer or manufacturer. Check for a few months the industrial prosperity of the country, and before it can be righted again we shall see the Illinois farmer once more using his corn for fuel instead as now selling it for a dollar a bushel. There never will be so appropriate a time to render permanent our ability to pay the interest on the national debt as the present, and public attention cannot be too soon or too urgently called to the measures by which it may be accomplished.

Railroad Speed.

This subject has often engaged the attention, in connection with the power of steam and machinery, with the wear and tear of rolling stock and roads, and with the safety of passengers. We offer not a formal discussion of either of these interesting topics. We only give some brief history, connected with the subject.

We soon get among the antiquities of railroad affairs, in tracing their past history and progress. Less than forty years ago may be taken as the date of their practical beginning. The moving of carriages by steam power was suggested, however, at an earlier period. In 1759, a steam carriage drew as many wagons as contained ten tons of iron, at the rate of five and a half miles an hour, for the distance of nine miles, without replenishing the water in the boiler. This was considered an astonishing performance. At a later period, one hundred and five tons of coal, in thirty wagons or cars, were drawn on a level track, at the rate of three and a half miles an hour.

Travel by railroad was not proposed or attempted for many years after it was used, on a limited scale, for transportation, when some person, in 1825, or thereabouts, in the ignorance common among theorisers, expressed the belief that railroads might be made to supersede canals and also traveling by wagon, carriage and post-coach. The dignified London *Quarterly* pronounced it a visionary scheme palpably absurd and ridiculous. And on the writer's conjecture, that railway conveyances might carry passengers at the rate of eighteen or twenty miles an hour; the grave review wittily rejoiced that people would soon allow themselves to be fired from a ricochet rocket as trust themselves in a car going at that rate.

After further experiments had made people familiar with the idea of high speed, as well as effected improvements in the roads and engines, it became a common belief that cars might go nine or ten miles an hour; yet the faith was not so strong but that a parliamentary limitation to eight or nine miles would be a very proper precaution to preserve,

When experiments with a coal train showed, somewhat later, the astounding result of nine and a half miles in an hour, people of sanguine temperament began to imagine that if a railroad were laid from Manchester to Liverpool—thirty-three miles—freight trains would go and return in one day! The canal between these cities was then doing a large and profitable business, making the trip of four days.

We need not recount succeeding advances, or speak of present attainments. The speed of railway traveling has been the principal topic of talk among travelers. A new phase has lately presented itself. The safety of travelers has gained upon the speed as a subject of interest. The immense weight of cars and trains gives them, even with moderate velocity, a momentum that is terrific. Accidents occur from other causes, but they are more likely to produce a fearful crash of cars and loss of life at high than at moderate speed. Vigilance, skilful management, and a good state of repair will make railroad traveling, at any reasonable rate of speed, safe. Without these conditions it would be dangerous at ten or eight miles an hour.

More British Neutrality.

Gradually we are getting at the extent to which British neutrality has been carried. The following adds considerable to the stock of information on the subject:

The British *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "We are in a position to state that orders for large numbers of torpedoes have been countermanded by the Confederate Government, which looks like the abandonment of the sea coast line, harbors and rivers, or faith in some early cessation of hostilities."

So it seems that the British neutrals have been not only building and fitting out rebel pirate ships, to destroy our commerce, and blockade runners to help the rebels to carry on the war, but they have been extensively engaged in building torpedoes to blow up our ships—a feature of warfare peculiarly barbarous, but peculiarly British. Time will disclose what else the British neutrals have done to assist the rebels to destroy this Government—and time, too, will bring its revenges.

Decapitation of Jeff. Davis.

The report from Richmond that a scheme exists for driving JEFF. DAVIS into private life to be succeeded in the Presidency by HUNTER, as President of the Senate, is well grounded. Vice President STEPHENS is thrown in to make the scheme work. The following, corroborative of this report, is taken from a late speech by TOOMBS:

"Space fails to tell the one-tenth of the sad story of the loss of confidence by the people in the administration. I have but one suggestion to make. I see no other way of escape. With a spirit as free as my heart is oppressed with sorrow, I will declare it boldly. It is that President Davis will resign his high trust and Vice-President Stephens will follow the noble ex mple, I am sure, in order that the administration may pass into—if not more competent, most probably a more successful direction of the public affairs."

The Charleston *Courier* says the burning and blowing up of the iron-clads Palmetto State, Chicora and Charleston, was a magnificent spectacle. The Palmetto State was the first to explode, and was followed by the Chicora about 9 o'clock, and the Charleston about 11 a. m. The latter, it is stated, had twenty tons of gunpowder on board. Pieces of iron, timber, &c., were thrown high and scattered in all directions by the active exertions of Superintendent Thomas Turner, the gas works were saved. The explosions were terrific. Tremendous clouds of smoke went up, forming beautiful wreaths. A full Palmetto tree, with its leaves and stems, was noticed by many observers, as the last wreath of smoke disappeared the full form of the rattlesnake in the centre was remarked by many, as it gradually faded away.

Railroads—Why they Prosper.

Many persons assume that "Government transportation" is the magic which has worked the wonderful resuscitation of once seemingly worthless Railroad stocks, but the statistics of our leading roads which have the largest amount of Government transportation, show that it by no means accounts for their vast increase of revenue. To confirm the fact we also find that the roads quite out of the route of the Government business, are relatively as prosperous as the main lines. The grand cause of their increased revenues is the prosperity of all the industrial pursuits of the country. The protection afforded by the high rates of sterling exchange, supplemented as it is by the war demand for the productions of labor, has stimulated manufactures of all sorts, and the effect is felt on every interest in the whole country. The product of mines is carried to the manufactories, the manufactured articles are carried to the points of consumption; the workmen are paid high prices. They can afford to pay higher prices for the product of the farmer. The farmer is stimulated to the extent of his ability to produce as much as possible, and the Railroads carry it to market. Every man reaps a rich reward for his labor, and no one stays at home for want of means to travel. The result is that the Railroad corporations get a full share in the general prosperity.

Yet we are told that some of the leading roads have been aiding our British enemies in their effort to get the tariff on Railroad iron reduced! There could be no more apt realization of the fable of the man who killed his gold producing goose, than this. The Railroad manager who would strike the first blow at the industrial prosperity which is enriching his corporation, for the sake of buying a few hundred tons of English iron, ten or twenty dollars per ton cheaper, than it can be bought in America, unless by grinding the labor of the country under the nether millstone of European low wages, deserves to be enshrined in a similar fable.

A Lady's Letter.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to mention one thing which it seems to me you gentlemen who are going to build a new Hall for the Library Association have forgotten. There is to be a very fine building and fine accommodations for the *gentlemen*, and a splendid concert hall, which is of course as much desired by the ladies as it is by the gentlemen, but there is not a word said about us in connection with the library, which *I think is a mighty important omission.* It will be gratifying to see the list of names in the catalogue of the members you will find there were *but one hundred and seven ladies*, and that was printed more than a year ago. I am sure last year there were a great many more, and it seems to me I see new ones every time I go to the library. Now, what I think is, that there ought to be a handsome room, opening into the new library, *exclusively for ladies*, into which we can carry a magazine, or newspaper, or a book, and enjoy them both *in our bonnets off*, just as the gentlemen seem to enjoy theirs *with their hats on.* Besides, when a lady spends an hour or two rummaging among books, as any one who goes there will sometimes wish to do, she ought to have a chance to assure herself that none of the dust or soot has transferred itself to her face before going into the street. I can say for more than myself that the *ladies* who go to the Mercantile Library highly prize the privilege of membership, and *ought not to be left out* in the arrangements which may be made in the new building.

Yours, respectfully, M——y.

PITTSBURGH, March 8.

General Intelligence.

Within a month seventeen hundred deserters have arrived within the Union lines on the James river, all of whom have taken the oath of allegiance, and most of whom have been sent northward.

The total gross receipts of the railroads of Iowa for 1864, as shown by the statements of the several companies as required by law, amount to $2,368,8.5.

A private letter from a Philadelphian now in Paris, dated the 19th ult., says that a well known American resident of Paris, who is on intimate terms with the Emperor, positively assured the writer that the reported cession of the five provinces to France, to Mexico, was entirely and utterly false; adding that this was direct from the Emperor himself.

John Simmonds, a negro soldier from Monongahela City, Penna., who was in the late skirmish, near Gallatin, Tenn., came home last week on a furlough which he obtained after this fashion: "Yar see our Colonel says, 'Boys, strike for your country and your homes!' Well, some struck for der country, but dis chile struck *for homes.* Dat splains de matter, you see!"

A railway is to be built in Palestine. It will connect Jaffa with Jermalem, will be about forty miles long, and with a harbor at Jaffa, will cost about a million pounds sterling.

Private letters from Rockport, Indiana, speak of a great discovery recently made near there. Colonel Woods lately bought a farm at Grandview, five miles from Rockport, and on prospecting for oil, struck a vein of lead and silver, eighteen inches thick, which yields two ounces of pure silver and eight ounces of pure lead per pound of ore. What the extent of the vein is, is unknown, of course. That region abounds in coal, and no doubt in oil; and I believe it is now generally known that the finest coal, west of Pennsylvania, is to be had at the Rockport mines. They have only been open for a short time, and are scarcely known outside their own county.

The English papers tell the story of a young lady who jumped from a railroad train on the North Kent road on the 15th of last month. She was severely injured. She said she jumped out to see what became of a fellow passenger. She was brought before a court and fined 2s 6d, for leaping from a train in motion.

Lee's army has not been paid for many months. A correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* proposes to be one of twenty-five to give $7,000 each to make up $5,000,000 in treasury notes to pay the army in part. As these notes are worth two cents on the dollar, the soldiers would have rather lean pay, provided the scheme succeede.

The British army and navy estimates for the year 1865-6 have just been announced. The cost of the army is £14,318,147, a reduction of £195,000 from last year; that of the navy, £10,362,223, a decrease of £316,000. Total estimates for the military and naval establishments for the coming year, £24,740,671; or, in American currency, $123,703,355.

The Everett Statue Fund now amounts to $31,014.

Philip Anthony, of Franklin county, Indiana, married five wives, three of them in Franklin county. All of them still live, and to all of them he is legally bound. For all this he has been arrested and placed in jail to take his trial for bigamy.

Francisco Duenas has been elected President of the republic of San Salvador, receiving forty-two thousand nine hundred and forty-five votes out of the entire number of forty-nine thousand eight hundred and three cast. Salvos of artillery were fired in honor of the event, which was further celebrated by official ceremonies and public rejoicings.

Capt. Kennedy, the hotel incendiary, is confined in the famous "Room No. 1," at Fort Lafayette. This is no solitary confinement, but as the prisoners occupying this room are not allowed the freedom of the parade ground, it is considered as a ill place for the more dangerous. The result of the court martial in his case is not yet announced in orders, but we understand he was found guilty of the charges of spy and incendiarism generally. He also admitted that he made the incendiary attempt at Barnum's Museum.

Personal.

Miss Clara Grant, sister of Lieutenant General Grant, died at her father's residence in Covington, Ky., on Monday.

Judge Christiancy has been re-nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan by the Union State Convention.

Edward Channing Julian, son of Hon. Geo. W. Julian, member of Congress from Indiana, died on the 24th inst., at Mount Vernon, Iowa, in the 21st year of his age.

A few days since we published the reported death of Dr. Charles Leib, in Arizona. Since then a letter has been received by a lady residing in Lancaster from Mrs. Leib, in which it is stated that the Doctor was on his way to Washington to contest the right of C. D. Poston to a seat as delegate in Congress from Arizona, from which it would appear that the announcement of his death was premature.

One of Garibaldi's generals has been arrested in New Haven for keeping a barber shop open on Sunday, and was discharged because he did not talk English.

Gen. Roy Stone, commandant of the military station at Alton, Ill., has tendered his resignation to the war office at Washington, and the same has been accepted.

John Overton, the Tennessee millionaire, who gave $5,000,00 to aid the rebellion, has deserted the cause, and is once more a peaceable citizen of Nashville.

It is stated that Mrs. Ritchie (Mrs. Mowatt) and her husband are in Florence, Italy, and that the fair lady has become so corpulent that her former friends scarcely recognize her.

Captain George Keller Leet, formerly of Pittsburgh, and for the past three years a member of General Grant's staff, has been confirmed Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major.

Gov. Lewis, of Wisconsin, refuses to be a candidate for re-election, and Gen. Fairchild and John F. Potter, are talked of by the Republicans.

In the new arrangement of the Senate Committees, Mr. Saulsbury and Mr. McDougall lose no places.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

A Good Place for an Oil Well.

BORING IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Activity of Boring in Neighboring Counties.

Prospects Everywhere Promising.

Boring is being vigorously prosecuted in all of the counties adjacent to Allegheny, and in every case the projectors of the wells are sanguine of ultimate success. Particularly is this the case in Fayette county, where ample evidence has been repeatedly discovered of the existence of oil, though in what quantities has not been determined. The parties boring in Fayette, Armstrong, Washington, Westmoreland, Lawrence, Beaver and Crawford, are not mere speculators, but are practical men, determined on deriving their revenue from their investments in the products of their wells. Parties are engaged in certain localities in Allegheny county, in sinking wells for oil, if the greasy substance is to be found therein. There is one well going down not far from Pittsburgh, the proprietors of which have great confidence in the enterprise. They have been engaged in boring for some time, and have already reached a depth of three hundred and forty feet. Recently they have introduced a new and more powerful engine, and made additional improvements to their boring apparatus, and are prosecuting the work with the fullest confidence in their success. It would not be surprising if Pittsburgh should yet, and in a very short time, prove to be the centre of the oil basin, as it is the centre of the great coal field. But it is not designed to make public the whereabouts of these commendable efforts until the indications of success will warrant it. Pittsburgh now can scarcely find shelter for its one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, and until our men of wealth invest a portion of their surplus capital in dwelling houses, an inundation of strangers seeking homes in what may yet prove the great oil producing centre, is not desirable. In the meantime attention is asked to the following, concerning

A Good Place for an Oil Well.

Father Claude Allouez, one of the early Jesuit missionaries, in his "narrative of a voyage made to the Illinois," in the year 1676, wrote as follows: "Twelve leagues from the Ponteaoutami town, we entered a very deep bay, whereof we transported our canoe across the wood to the great lake of the Illinois. This portage was a league and a half. On the eve of St. Joseph, the patron Saint of all Canada, finding ourselves on the lake, we gave it the name of that great Saint, and shall henceforth call it Lake St. Joseph. The next day we saw a rock seven or eight feet out of water, and two or three fathoms around, and called it *the Pitch Rock. In fact, we saw the pitch running down in little drops on the side which was warmed by the sun.* We gathered some, and found it good to pitch our canoes, and I even use it to seal my letters. We also saw, the same day, another rock, a little smaller, part in and part out of the water; the part washed by the water was of a very bright and clear red. * * * After making seventy-six leagues on Lake St. Joseph, we at last entered the river which leads to the Illinois. * * *

The starting point was the mission near the present site of the town of Green Bay.

The deep bay spoken of was probably Sturgeon Bay, which is on the east side of Green Bay. The great lake of the Illinois is Lake Michigan, which has not retained the name of the good father's patron saint which he piously designed for it. The river leading to the Illinois was probably the Calumet which leads to a branch of the Illinois river. It is just possible it may have been the St. Joseph river which leads by a very short portage to the Kankakee, and which was a favorite route of the Missionaries. Father Marest describes a journey by this route in 1712.

With these hints we commend the "Pitch Rock" to attention, and venture the prediction that the adventurous Oiler who shall find it, and painting thereon his derrick, introduce the testimony of Father Allouez into his prospectus is bound to become an Oilorat.

Further evidence of the narrative of Allouez in describing the country of the Kaiehkaekaka Indian village says: "The place which they have selected for their abode is situated at delight; it has on one side a prairie of vast extent, and on the other an expanse of marsh, which makes the air very humid—the latter is also loaded with mists; this causes much sickness and frequent thunder. They however like this post because from it they can easily discover their enemies. I have already spoken to you in the Ottawa country, copper found on the banks of the river in lumps. *They tell me too that there is some of it in the country of the Kiskakons, on the banks of the St. Joseph lake.* The Indians cut it and find silvery veins, which, when pounded, give a fine metal. They also find other veins, from which the pitch runs; when thrown into fire it burns just like ours. Kaiehkaekaka was probably the great town of the Illinois, of which Lasalle speaks in 1682—and not as might be supposed the present Kaskaskia. It was probably situated near the present town of Lasalle, which agrees more nearly with the latitude given by father Allouez.

Armstrong County Regions.

It is stated that scarcely an acre of land now remains unsold or unleased along the Allegheny river and its tributaries in Armstrong county, it is estimated that over one hundred companies are already making arrangements for putting down wells the present spring. Experienced oil men are firm in the belief that the oleaginous substance will be found in abundance in the several streams in this county, and expect to have to bore deeper than they do in Venango county.

Fayette County Oil Prospects.

The Beeson well, near Uniontown, is down about six hundred feet, about half the distance the proprietors intend going if oil is not sooner obtained in paying quantities. A new company is about to commence operations on the farm of Mr. David Brown, near Uniontown. The officers of the new company are: President, Caleb Antrim; Secretary, Jr. Jacob Post; Treasurer, Ebenezer Finley; Directors, Saml. C. Hibbs, George Mumford and Elliott Hibbs.

Washington County.

It is reported that a veritable petroleum oil spring has been discovered on Pigeon creek. Considerable excitement is being created in consequence thereof. Those versed in oil matters, say it is genuine, and as good a "show" as ever existed in oildom. Several companies are forming in Cooktown and vicinity, for the purpose of boring for oil. One well on Downey's farm has been sunk to the depth of one hundred feet, and operations are continued day and night.

Crawford County.

The excitement still continues in the neighborhood of Conneautville, and large numbers of leases and refusals are being given. Two or three companies have their engines already on the ground, and have contracted for putting down wells.

Ohio Oil Regions.

A Philadelphia company has commenced boring a well in Youngstown, using a new patent boring machine. Governor Tod's well at Brier Hill, near Youngstown, is flowing constantly, and is being drilled night and day, with very favorable indications.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Oil and Manufacturing Company met last (on) purpose of reorganization yesterday in Cincinnati. $70,000 of the stock is owned in Cincinnati, and $71,000 in Pittsburgh.

General Oil Items.

Another petroleum spring has been discovered about twelve miles from Des Moines, Iowa.

Parties have commenced prospecting for oil in Iriquois county, Illinois.

A curious prosecution is now in progress before the Recorder in Philadelphia. Three preliminary hearings have been had, and the case stands adjourned. Three or four distinguished and high toned citizens charge an equal number of their prominent citizens with perpetrating a big coal oil swindle upon them. The facts in brief are these: Thirty gentlemen recently purchased thirty acres of land in the oil regions at one thousand dollars per acre, each gentleman contributed or held himself responsible for an equal share. A committee of three was appointed to visit the property and examine the title. The committee, it is alleged, divided the whole amount of thirty acres into two tracts—one containing the usual surface indications of the oleaginous material, while the other part was valueless. The committee, it is further alleged, conveyed the oily part to an individual and allotted the other to the company. The affair leaked out, and the suit was instituted. The case has made some sad among operators in coal oil stocks. The prosecuting party claims that the other party must disgorge or go to prison. The other party contends that everything was done fairly and above-board.

CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.—Profound discouragement is said to have been created in Paris by the dispatches from Mexico published in the *Moniteur*, and the conviction begins to be felt that the final triumph of the French arms and the consolidation of the power of the Emperor Maximilian are far from being accomplished facts. The Paris correspondent of the London Morning *Advertiser*, says:

Doubts are daily becoming greater in Paris whether the Emperor of the French was justified in claiming the Mexican expedition as a cause for congratulation. It is also alleged that very serious apprehensions are entertained in France of a more disastrous war in Mexico in the event of the fratricidal conflict in America being settled, and consequently the varying aspects of that struggle are watched with great interest both in France and Mexico.

A merchant of Milwaukee has manufactured two wonderful pieces of cabinet work, intended as presents for the President and Mrs. Lincoln. One is an ordinary sized center table, of octagonal form, composed of twenty thousand different pieces of wood.

THE PULPIT.

CHRIST IN CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

SKETCH OF

A SERMON

Preached in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Locock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny, Sabbath afternoon, February 19, by the pastor, Rev. THOMAS SPROULL, D. D.

TEXT.—Psalm II, verses 10-12: "Be wise now, therefore, O, ye Kings; be instructed, ye judges of the earth. Serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice with trembling. Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, and ye perish from the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little. Blessed are all they that put their trust in him."

This is a Messianic Psalm. Its subject is the royal dignity of Christ. Whatever reference there is to David is typical. The Mediator enthroned is the antitype. The conspiracies mentioned in the first and second verses are in Acts iv, 25-27, applied to the combination of the Jews and Gentiles under Herod and Pilate against Christ. In Acts xiii, 33, the seventh verse of the Psalm is adduced to prove that Christ rose from the dead. The sixth verse declares his appointment to kingly power,—"I have set my King upon my holy hill of Zion." Christ is the speaker in the seventh, eighth and ninth verses, in which he rehearses the terms and conditions of his appointment. Assurance is given him that, at his request, his kingdom shall be established throughout the world. Those who will not voluntarily submit to him shall be broken in pieces.

In the text a call is addressed to rulers from the Eternal throne, prescribing their duty, and urging it on them by the most pressing considerations. This call, as demanding the special attention of our country at the present time, we propose to explain and enforce in some observations.

I. By the titles "kings" and "judges of the earth," nations, in their organic character, are addressed. These titles include all forms of civil government, from absolute despotism to pure democracy. In general, kings represent hereditary, and judges elective rulers. The Israelitish nation was under judges four hundred and fifty years, and was a republic. These judges, except those who were raised up for special ends, were chosen by the people, according to the direction, Deut. i, 13: "Take you wise men, and understanding, and known among your tribe, and I will make them rulers over you." The term judges represents republican governments. By this term our government is described. The rulers of this nation, in the legislative, executive and judiciary departments, are addressed in the text. Be wise, be instructed, ye judges of the land.

II. To serve God is the comprehensive duty enjoined. "Be instructed, ye judges, serve the Lord." To serve supposes a master to whom service is to be rendered, and a rule by which it is to be regulated. The master is the Lord, and the rule is his law. The servants are civil rulers; the enactors and the administrators of the laws of the country, members of Congress, the President and his Cabinet, and the judges of the Supreme Court. To them is superinduced by the nation, the management of its affairs, and to the nation, as represented by them, is the command given—"Serve the Lord."

It is indispensable that the servant know his master's will in order to obey it. The will of God is contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. The Bible is the divinely appointed statute book of nations. It was so of old. Deut. xvii, 18-19—"And it shall be, when he sitteth upon the throne of his kingdom that He shall write him a copy of this law in a book, and it shall be with Him, and He shall read therein all the days of his life, that He may learn to fear the Lord His God, to keep all the words of this law and these statutes to do them." The command is just as binding on the President, legislators and judges in America as it was on Kings in Israel. To serve the Lord requires a knowledge of His will and a constant application of it.

And this service is to be reverently rendered. "Serve the Lord with fear." A sense of the obligation of divine law, as prompting official duty, will produce this fear of the lawgiver. It is not, however, a slavish terror. It is a fear accompanied with the joyous consciousness of what is pleasing to God. While the civil ruler is to tremble under the weight of official responsibility, he may be encouraged by the assurance that what he does in serving God, will be accepted and blessed. He should rejoice with trembling.

It is but, moreover, a service strictly religious that he is to render. He is an officer in the State and is to do what the divine law requires him in civil matters. His official work is without the limit of the church. Attention to this would take away the terror of the scarecrow that are set up to neutralize the command to rulers, "serve the Lord."

III. Nations are required to profess subjection to Christ as King. "Kiss the Son" is the duty in the Son here is the same person mentioned in verse 7, "The only begotten of the Father." To kiss is to give a token of affection. In Ancient times it was an act of idolatrous worship. Hosea xiii, 2: "Let the men that sacrifice kiss the calves." It was also an expression of homage in the presence of the sufferer. 1 Samuel x, 1: "Then Samuel took a vial of oil and poured it upon his head and kissed him, and said, Is it not because the Lord hath annointed thee to be Captain over his inheritance?" It is this last that is meant in the command, "Kiss the Son."

The command of God to the American Nation, addressed to its rulers, is, to place itself in declared subjection to Christ. This must be done in its Constitution, for it is in the Constitution alone that a Government can declare its relation to Christ. If there is in the Constitution no professed subjection to Him, or there is an implied rejection of Him, "He that is not with me is against me," Matt. xii, 30. The Constitution of the United States is organic law, to acknowledge Christ as its King.

IV. Nations that withhold professed subjection to Christ, the Redeemer, are under the wrath. "Kiss the Son lest he be angry." The Father utters the warning. He declares that the Son must do not render homage to Christ will fall under his indignation. This solemn truth is proclaimed now to our Nation, not only in the word of God, but also by its providence. The choice of the terrible calamity that has come on the Nation reveals its sin and proclaims its duty. "These, mine enemies, that would not have me to reign over them, bring hither and slay before me." Luke xix, 27. "Them that honor me I will honor." I Samuel ii, 30.

The result of disobedience to this command is destruction. "Kiss the Son lest he be angry, and ye perish." The sin and its consequence are inseparably connected. This has been God's way with Nations. Our country will not be an exception. "The nation and kingdom that will not serve Thee shall perish." Isaiah lx, 12. If Nations do not subject themselves to him who is the head of a dispensation of mercy, they cannot expect mercy. His wrath will consume suddenly." This is a literal rendering of the original. The nation that will not serve Christ until the time of His forbearance is ended, shall suddenly perish. "When they say peace and safety, then sudden destruction cometh." I Thess. v, 3.

V. The performance of national duty is the only way to secure national prosperity and safety. "Blessed are all they that put their trust in Him." The nation that is of this condition with that of nations that refuse to kiss the Son, is strongly presented, Psalm xxxvii, 22, "For such as be blessed, of him shall inherit the earth, and they that be cursed of Him shall be cut off." Trust in God accrues to nations, as well as to individuals. Their all inherit in Christ is the only object of truth, and this confidence is inseparable from professed subjection to Him. The nation that does not own Christ as its Lord, and practice subjection to Him, cannot be said to trust in Him. Our nation, in order to enjoy the blessedness of National religion, as exhibited in Psalm lxxii, must do as it is declared these nations shall do, Verse 2. "Yea, all kings shall fall down before Him, all nations shall serve Him.

A few additional remarks are subjoined First. A nation's duty to God can be determined only by the will of God. When this is ascertained there is no place for controversy. Action on the part of God is needed. The question is, has God declared that it is his will that our nation should acknowledge Christ as its King? We affirm that he has, not only in the text, but in many other places in the scriptures. Are the designations, "Governor among the nations," Psalms, xxii, 28, and "Prince of the kings of the earth," Rev. i, 5, empty titles? What means Daniel vii, 14, "There was given him dominion and glory and a kingdom, that all people, nations and languages should serve him," and Rev. xi, 15, "The kingdoms of this world are become our Lord's and his Christ's, and he shall reign forever." Christ as their king. By the law and the testimony the claims of Immanuel to be king of nations are established. From this decision there is no appeal.

2. Rendering national homage to Christ will infringe on no human right. To render to God the things that are God's will deprive neither Cæsar nor Cæsar's subject of anything that is theirs. The truth of this proposition is too plain to need proof. Rulers and people have a right to what God has given them. Is it supposable that He who adjusts all things with infinite exactness, will claim for himself what would infringe on any of his creatures. It is easy to conjure up the spectre of persecution for conscience sake, as an answer to the demand, "Kiss the Son." We say what has often been said, that the consequence of obedience to a Divine command cannot be used legitimately as a reason for refusing obedience. If God does not require in our text this nation to profess subjection to Christ let this be shown by a thorough exegesis of it. But let none dare to have consciences with the power to prevent the nation from rendering to Christ the homage demanded for him by God the Father. This would be to place consciences above Him who is Lord of the conscience.

3. It is true patriotism to warn our country of its danger, and point out the way to avoid it. Flatterers are not always friends. There are some in the worst times who say "peace, peace, when there is no peace." Our nation we affirm has not kissed the Son, and therefore He is angry. In the light of the word of God we see the danger before us. Shall we be silent? This would be unpatriotic indeed. While we labor and spend for the safety and welfare, while we pray to God to restore peace and prosperity; we must not cease to say to its rulers, "Kiss the Son lest He be angry, and ye perish, for His wrath will consume suddenly." "Blessed are all they," nations and individuals, "who put their trust in Him."

PANIC IN EGYPT.—The turn of our affairs is producing a marked effect in Egypt. The London *Times*, of Feb. 24, says: Advices from that country state that much alarm was created among all classes by the peace rumors from America, and the consequent fall in cotton. At no time in the year could a depreciation in the value of cotton have been more heavily felt by merchants in that country, since it is the period when holdings are large and transactions are in the greatest activity. The subsequent accounts, however, had restored confidence. At one moment the rate of exchange for three months' paper had been almost at par, all orders on cotton having been cancelled. It has since receded a little, and is now expected to go much lower, although, perhaps, not low enough to cause gold to flow in from Europe. The cotton crop in general, it is said, will be less than anticipated, the amount being now estimated at about the same as that of last year.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

There is a rumor on the Avenue that the President intends sending into the Senate the name of a Minister to the Mexican Court during the present week, and curiosity is on tip toe to learn who the nominee will be. At present we may be said to have no representative in Mexico, yet it is not so certain that American interests are suffering in consequence. Indeed, while matters in that country remain as they have during the past six months, the chances are that it will be an ultimate advantage to us if we are not represented.

An officer just exchanged at Richmond, reports that Generals Croxt and Kelly will probably be upon loyal soil again some time during the present week.

The Spanish Government has, it is said, granted to the new rebel ram "Stonewall," full permission to repair damages and replenish her supplies, after which she will be required to take her immediate departure, and our vessels must catch or sink her, if they can.

Despatches from General Schofield's army just in hand, report that it occupies the same position on Cape Fear river that it did when Bragg announced that he had "checked" it. The rebels were unusually active in the vicinity of his army, and their thorough knowledge of the locality had enabled them to harass the rear of our army almost continually.

France—Mexico—United States.

A Paris letter by the last steamer says: The fright which has been produced on this Mexican business, however, continues, and is deeper than it has ever been at any time. The *Constitutionnel*, in order to quiet the alarm, has just published a long letter, which, it says, was written by a prominent banker of New York to another at Paris, in which it is shown that even if the rebellion were terminated, it is a mistaken notion to suppose that there would be a large army ready to march into Mexico or Canada, for all these men would have acquired land and money, and would ask nothing better than to settle down and cultivate their lands and become respectable farmers. He says that the conditions between Europe and America are not the same, and that they ought not to be compared, for whereas in Europe, when a young man leaves home to go into the army, he finds on his return that his place has been filled up, while in America there is always a demand for workmen, and a liberated soldier can go to work where he pleases. He says also that it is an error to suppose that it is the policy of Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Seward to make war on foreign countries for the consolidation of the North and South, and warns his European correspondent not to pay too much attention to the excitation and the clamours of the American press. The appearance of this article in the columns of the *Constitutionnel* has made a sensation, for it is an argument on the Union side.

Mr. Seward's dispatches on the subject of Mexico are now being published here, and are attracting a great deal of attention. In fine, the situation on this Mexican question is in the highest degree delicate, and may at any moment become more so.

The Olinde, as I have already told you, will perhaps never leave the port she is now in as a rebel vessel. She has been found so unfit for sea that the rebels will be able to force Mr. Arman to take her back, and by this arrangement, everybody but her builder will be well satisfied.

MARRIED.

KINDIG—BOWERS—On Thursday evening, March 9th, in Emory M. E. church, at East Liberty, by the Rev. I. E. Dreisbach, Mr. FRANK M. KINDIG, of East Liberty, and Miss AMELIA V., only daughter of O. C. Bowers, Esq., of East Pittsburgh. No cards.

DIED:

BOUCHER—On Thursday morning, HARRY COFFEY, only child of Charles A. and Annie M. Boucher, aged 9 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of its parents, No. 22 Ross street, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—Rev. SIMON GREENLEAF PHILLIPS, of Hartford, Conn., will officiate in St. Peter's Church (Episcopal) to-morrow morning and afternoon.

Service at 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE

Will Cure the Worst Cases of Piles.

BOYLE'S CELEBRATED PILE CURE.

N. McLARRAN & CO.,

Druggists, 85 Market street, agents for Boyle's Celebrated Pile Cure. feb7

LINCOLN OIL AND MINING COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after March 15th, at their office, No. 4, Hand street.

ROBERT WRAY, Jr., mhll-3t Secretary.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that

Westervelt's Venetian Blind warerooms is removed to J. & H. Phillips' Oil Cloth and India Rubber depot, No. 124 Federal street, nearly opposite the old stand, where I have a large stock of new blinds ready for sale. WESTERVELT.

Old blinds painted and repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

OPENING.—C. BIGGS, having removed to No. 124, the large store room next door above her old stand, would announce to the public that she will open on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., a splendid assortment of BONNETS, HATS and everything in the millinery line, of the latest styles of SACQUE DISTINCTIONS, &c. mhll

No. 124 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

LITHOGRAPHIC CHECKS

On the Allegheny National Bank—a new and beautiful style. For sale by

KAY & COMPANY, mhll 55 Wood street.

R. H. ADAMS, T. C. KNIGHT, JAS. T. GRAFF

ADAMS, KNIGHT & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

116 South Third street opposite Exchange.

stocks, loans, Government securities, &c., bought and sold on commission. mhll-3m

CHECK BOOKS

On the National Banks of Pittsburgh.

Various sizes and styles. For sale by

KAY & COMPANY, mhll 55 Wood street.

NEW WALL PAPER.

One Hundred Thousand Rolls.

FIVE HUNDRED DIFFERENT PATTERNS,

in every variety of

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE STYLES

Made exclusively for our own sales. Also, Transparent and other curtains.

Paper Hangers furnished at short notice. Come early. Come any time.

W. P. MARSHALL, mhll-6ies 87 Wood street.

THE YOUGHIOGHENY SHAFT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Youghiogheny Shaft Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Pittsburgh, No. 67 Fourth street, on

Thursday, the 16th Day of March, 1865,

at 10 o'clock a. m. As business of importance will come before the meeting, it is desirable that all be present.

By order of the Board of Directors,

mh11-2t JAMES A. HUNTER, Secretary.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

Have on hand a large stock of

WHITE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

LACE GOODS,

CAMBRIC HDKFS.

Which they are selling at low prices. mhll

NEW EVIDENCE.

LUBI

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty five cents a time.

CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

Court Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS.—[Judge Mellon.]—On Thursday an interesting ejectment suit, involving title to one hundred acres of land in Ohio township, was reported in the COMMERCIAL. As there stated, Archibald Boyd died in January, 1864, aged about eighty-five years, leaving a wife and six children, and two grandchildren of a deceased daughter. Mr. Boyd, previous to his decease, entered into an article of agreement, by which he conveyed eighty acres of his farm to George Boyd, his eldest son, and twenty acres to his daughter Eleanor, leaving but very small pecuniary legacies to his other children and grand children. The action was brought by Archibald Boyd, a son of William Boyd, and by the two grand children, to set aside the article of agreement, made to George and Eleanor Boyd upon the ground that at the time of the execution of the title papers Archibald Boyd was "feeble minded" and under "undue influence." The case occupied the attention of the court for three days, and was submitted to the jury on Thursday at two o'clock.

Judge Mellon instructed the jury that the main question in the case related to the mental capacity of old Mr. Boyd. Had he sufficient mental capacity at the time to enable him to execute the article and deed in question? To solve that question the jury should determine whether the old gentleman had an intelligent comprehension of the nature and effect of his acts.

Weakness or imbecility of mind may exist to a certain extent. Memory may be weak and unreliable, and still the party be able to make a valid deed or will. If by mental effort he can comprehend and understand what he is about, and its nature and effect, it is all that is required.

And as to *undue influence*. This where it is found to exist, destroys the validity of the deed or will of a party of even weak mind. But *influence* to be *undue* and produce such effect must have been exerted to a degree destroying free agency. Kind treatment of a parent by a child with a view to being benefited, or even persuasion and importunity by a child with a parent to execute a deed or will in his favor, will not invalidate such instrument, unless exercised with such power and effect as to obtain the control of the will and destroy free agency in the matter.

The jury remained out till eleven o'clock at night, when they agreed, and on Friday morning brought in a sealed verdict finding for the defendants, thus declaring the papers under which the defendants hold to be null and void.

The defendants have moved for a new suit.

Wm. N. Miller vs. Thos. Swan, committee of the person and estate of Samuel Stewart, a lunatic. Verdict for plaintiff for $5.

Wm. McConahy vs. Harriet Mitchell, executrix of James Mitchell, deceased. Verdict for plaintiff for $225 00.

Harriet Gamble, J. N. and J. H. Gamble vs. Francis McClure. This is an action of ejectment from certain lands in Fitzabeth township. On trial.

IMPORTANT ORDINANCE DEFEATED BY ACCIDENTES.—In the published report of the proceedings of Councils at their meeting Thursday evening it was stated that the ordinance increasing the night police, upon the recommendation of the Mayor, coupled with the unanimous endorsement of the Police Committee, from thirty-five to fifty-five was defeated by one majority—two friends of the measure being absent. During the discussion on the proposed increase of the police force, it leaked out that the cost of maintaining the same would be about $16,000 per annum, to meet which there was but about $10,000, which would leave a deficit of $6,000. It is argued by the friends of the measure that, independent of the justice and expediency of the proposed increase, the city would derive an additional amount of taxable property, fines and forfeitures paid into the City Treasury, more than sufficient to meet the extra demand. But be that as it may, from the tone of the remonstrance lately the popular branch of Councils, notwithstanding the most strenuous opposition of certain gentlemen, it would appear that it meets the views and wishes of the public generally, who demand that a sufficient day and night force shall be placed at the disposal of the Mayor for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens, and that at the next meeting of Councils, when the absentees of Thursday evening shall be present, the ordinance will be called up and passed. That the proposed increase of the police force is absolutely necessary seems to be the general opinion of the right-thinking portion of our citizens, and its advocates and friends in Councils should notslet a temporary defeat lessen their efforts to procure the passage of the ordinance at the earliest possible moment.

THE ALLEGHENY WATER WORKS.—Yesterday morning the residents of Allegheny, upon trying their hydrants, were apprised of the very unpleasant fact that the Water works had again ceased operations, and they were compelled to visit the neighboring pumps to procure a supply of water for breakfast. The frequent stoppages of these works is not only a great inconvenience to the citizens, but a source of considerable loss to the many manufacturing establishments and their employees, as it is impossible to continue operations without a regular supply of water. There is certainly something radically wrong about the management of these works. The committee of engineers, who visited them, at the request of the Water Committee report that they have ample capacity to supply the city with water, if *kept in good order*. That the works are not kept in good order we have had ample testimony, and that a change in their management is required, very few persons doubt. It can hardly be expected that the citizens will be fortified with much longer. It was proposed yesterday that a public meeting be called to take measures to have the works put in running order immediately, or at least hear the excuses of the managers, which they declined giving at the meeting of Councils on Thursday night. Such a course might infuse a little energy into the Water Committee and their employees.

LEFT FOR NASHVILLE.—Capt. Charles Wiley's Company left for Nashville yesterday, on their way to join the 78th Pennsylvania regiment, to which it has been assigned. Previous to their departure, a splendid sword, sash, belt and haversack, were presented by the members of the Company to the gallant Captain, at the Allegheny City Hall. Col Clark had been chosen by the Company to make the presentation speech, but owing to his absence Postmaster Riddle was selected. The Captain responded in a few brief but feeling remarks. The Company is composed of men who have already seen service, and will undoubtedly give a good account of themselves.

THE New York *Herald*, giving an account of the great Union celebration in New York, on Monday last, concludes the following: "Steinway & Sons made a fine effort. They had five trucks in the procession, and four hundred and fifty men, headed by the foremen of each department. Truck No. 1 contained a grand concert piano, bearing the motto, 'Our Union Forever.' Trucks 2, 3 and 4 were loaded with pianos in cases, and marked London, Paris, St. Petersburgh, Constantinople, &c. A band of thirteen pieces preceded the turnout."

SOUTHERN MARTYRS.—The following Western Pennsylvanians, who had been captured by the rebels, died in the hospital at Danville, Virginia: A. Schoope, C, 12th Cavalry, Nov. 24; A. Bainbeart, B, 14th Cavalry, Dec. 17; J. Bodkin, F, 11th Cavalry, Jan. 29; Ms Sharp, F, 100th Regiment, Nov. 1.

IN THE CITY—Lieut. Col. Joe Browne, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, is at present in the city on a brief leave of absence. He looks exceedingly well, and reports the regiment to be in a very healthy condition.

ISAAC SHIPMAN, a member of company H, 11th Pennsylvania regiment, died in Washington and was buried on the 6th inst.

PENNSYLVANIA POSTAL AFFAIRS.—The Postmaster General, on Wednesday, ordered the following:—James Mills, Jr., postmaster West Vincent, Chester county, Pennsylvania, vice Christina Freitig, resigned. Frederick Kaup, postmaster, Locke's Mills, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, vice Enoch E. Locke, resigned. Norman Butler, postmaster, Chillisquaqua, Northumberland county, vice Jacob Keyser, resigned. Samuel Stewart, postmaster, Knoxdale, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, vice H. L. Mellerton, in the United States service. Archibald Glenn, postmaster, Phenix, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, vice William Guthrie, resigned. Jereme B. Dolnenger, postmaster, Palmyra, Lebanon county, vice John Stouffer, resigned, Horace D. Lage, postmaster, Plumer, Venango county, vice A. McClimont, resigned. Re-establish office of Indian Furnace, Center county, Penna., and appoint L. S. Parker, postmaster.

THE COWARDLY BRAGGART!—This is what the Charleston *Mercury* got off rhetorically, just before it got off absolutely:

"We stand to-day as gladiators stripped to the fight—we are ready trained to enter the struggle for life or death. South Carolina is ready to become the *arena* of the republic. Her sons are ready for the contest—make her soil a military camp—strip her to the waist; she will not shrink, but give her her gauntlets and her sword, and she is ready to stand or fall where she is."

GEN. SCHIEMMELFENING.—A Charleston letter says: Gen. Hatch relieves Gen. Schiemmelfening in the command of the Northern District. Gen. Schiemmelfening and the members of his staff have worked hard and faithfully in the performance of their duty since the fall of the city. The General said his troops should be the first to enter the city, and they were.

A meeting to obtain subscriptions of provisions for Lee's army, was recently held at Danville, Va. In noticing this meeting the Richmond *Whig* says: "Gen. Lee's men must be fed, or we lose all."

FROM CHARLESTON.

Rebel Torpedoes—Wonderful Escape—Explosion of Big Guns—Remarkable Effects—Capture of Blockade Runners Sullivan's Island.

A correspondent, writing from Charleston, says: It is stated by citizens in town that a few months ago the rebel authorities directed four immense locomotive boilers to be filled with powder and sunk in different portions of the channel. At the time of the last naval attack on Sumter, the New Ironsides took a position directly over one of these boilers, but on account of some defect in the apparatus which was to ignite the powder, no explosion occurred. On the following night the rebels sent out a boats' crew to examine the cause of the failure, but they returned bringing the report that the boiler was not to be found. It is believed that the current, which is very strong and swift off Sumter, swept the boiler seaward. The exact spot where the remaining boilers are sunk is not known, but not the least fear is apprehended that they will ever do any damage. Nothing has been done as yet to dismantle any of the forts about the harbor. They remain nearly the same as they were when we took possession. The two 60-pounders which were mounted on the water batteries at Charleston, and which were purposely exploded by the rebels before leaving the city, excite a great deal of attention and curiosity from all classes. Only one of the guns was ever fired with shot, and that one but once. The effect of the firing was such as to crack the gun near the breech. The damage was repaired by welding a band of iron over the fractured part, and when the rebels exploded the gun that part remained whole, while the portion between the trunion and the muzzle was blown into fragments. The guns were exploded by being filled with powder, sand and rock. The concussion was so great, the inhabitants say it was not unlike that following an earthquake. The houses in the immediate vicinity were completely shattered. The walls were crumbled, and the glass in the windows was shivered to powder. The marble steps and porches in front of the houses were broken into fine pieces, the chimneys tumbled down, and the doors and sashes bursted out. The man who fired the piece nearest James Island reports that, although he was several dozen yards in the rear, the force of the concussion knocked him down, and he lay in a senseless condition for full five minutes. About three hundred of the shell intended for the 600 pounder guns are now piled up and scattered, about in the citadel square. A number of them encircle the base of the corner stone which it was designed should form a portion of a monument to the memory of John C. Calhoun, but for some reason the work was never finished.

Another correspondent says: The United States steamer Monadnock has had the pleasure of capturing the first blockade runner ever taken by an iron-clad. The prize is named the Deer, and was captured in attempting to run what she supposed to be the Charleston blockade on the 18th inst. She is a splendid new Clyde-built, side-wheel, steel steamer, of about three hundred tons burden, has two sixty inch oscillating engines of two hundred horse power each, having all the latest improvements on board in the way of feather floats, &c. She had but part of a cargo on board consisting of coal, steel copper, blankets, &c.

Several of the monitor fleet claim her as their prize, but as the officers and men from the Monadnock boarded her first, she of course falls to their credit. From the captain of the Deer we learn that on the night of the 17th inst., five blockade runners ran within the outside Charleston blockade, but hearing the firing from the bombardment of that city, they steamed out again and went back to Nassau. From the same source we learn that there are 15 blockade runners in the West Indies, waiting opportunities to carry out their dangerous traffic. Many of them are going to try Galveston and Mobile. We should imagine that the rebel raider will now return to their builders, for disposal for other purposes. To have seen Captain James Wythe of the steamer Deer, one would imagine that at any rate she was not very "dear" to him. She will leave to-day for Boston, where she will be sold.

The rebels before abandoning the forts of Sullivan's Island, &c., had laid immense trains of gunpowder, with the intention of blowing up the forts, but they being so suddenly called away, they had not time to fire them, or even spike the guns. Our correspondent informs us that he examined all the guns on Sullivan's Island, and found only one gun spiked and that a 10-inch Whitworth rifle, which was elevated to its utmost limit just as it had been used on Battery Gregg, on Morris Island. The guns and forts are in splendid order, and after the removal of the gunpowder trains, will be as good as ever.

ENTHUSIASM MACKING.—A correspondent of the New York *Times*, who must be a Yankee, has invented what we should call an enthusiasm machine, which he thinks might be used to advantage in the great procession. He thus describes it:—

"It would be a good thing to have a square frame already built on two carts, as high as safety will permit, with white muslin tacked on the four sides, and each side having painted upon it in large black letters:—'The cheers for the Army and Navy.' The curtains that cover each side should be so fixed that the letters can be covered and uncovered quickly. When the cart comes to the corner of the street, the words should be uncovered, and promptly hidden when the street is crossed quickly. When the cart comes to the next street. A man should be stationed inside the cart, with a gong, and when the words are uncovered two taps on the gong should indicate the 'Hip, hip,' then the crowds at the corners will follow with the 'Hurrah.' Three boys will suffice to prepare one of these machines, which will enhance the enthusiasm vastly."

Mrs. Warren Potter, of Greenfield, Mass., who has been in a condition resembling sleep, for eighteen weeks, awoke a few days ago. She states that it was the will of God that she should go into that state and that on Thursday He revealed it as His will that she should awake, and she awoke. She also states that she has known all that has been said and occurred in her presence, during the whole time. Soon after she awoke, experiments have been used to bring her to consciousness, by electricity and other agencies, but she has withstood them all. Hundreds of physicians, quacks, clairvoyants, spiritualists and others, have visited her during the time. Her disease has proved to be a species of religious insanity, well known to medical men, and she is not the only persons in her state of health. She concluded that she had waked up too quick and went to sleep again.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been constantly used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each box contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immediately superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, as in a short while it has been used: bonfire, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade desired, and the desired one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. J. MATTHEWS, General Agent.

12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of Matthews' Arnica Balm or Gloss, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. ec2e-1y

☞ FOREWARNED IS TO BE FOREARMED.—There is good authority for stating that in the country one death out of every three dies of consumption; and, indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is dreaded as the direst Scourge of our race. and yet in the formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by receiving promptly to the Expectorant of Dr. Jayne, which soothes and strengthens the Bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the Lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchi is effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of bronchitis or Asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.

ja18-M-W-S

RED ROCK

PETROLEUM STORES

AND BONDED WAREHOUSE,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Crude and Refined Petroleum, Naptha, Benzine and Residuum,

RECEIVED ON STORAGE, OR ON COMMISSION, BY

F. W. GREEN & CO.

Office, 74 and 76 Wall Street, New York.

FREDK W. GREEN, H. M. MCCORKLE, Prop'rs.

REFERENCE:

New York—Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., Root & Bank, J. P. Harley, Esq. *Philadelphia*—Messrs. Leech & Co., Hugus Fraic & Co. *Pittsburgh*—Wm. Thaw, Esq., John Watt, Esq., D. A. Stewart, Esq., J. J. Houston, Esq.

The Red Rock Petroleum Stores and Bonded Warehouse

Are situated on the Bay, at Red Rock Point, which is one of the most accessible points for storage of PETROLEUM near new York, being only twenty minutes from Wall street, by ferry and cars.

We have a water front of four hundred and fifty feet with twenty-two feet depth of water at low tide.

The slip being protected by a BREAKWATER, vessels can at all times load or unload without risk to vessels or oil. The Stores being only twenty feet from the dock, no oil requires but little handling.

All Oil by the UNION LINE is handled on and dock; also by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, if so consigned.

Insurance can be written at the lowest market rates.

Oil consigned to us will be stored at low rates, and guaranteed good care and attention. fe28-1f

DR. S. S. CHRISTY..... W. L. TYLER..... FRED. F. WICHT.

CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Would inform the public that they have opened an office in

OIL CITY,

For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.

OFFICE—Corner Drug Store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. fe22-tf

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 6ix Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent, more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 Note.
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten "	"	"	$500 "
20 "	"	"	$1000 "
81 "	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People,

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 30 or 10 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, Sate anks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe1-d&w-8in

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja24-2m

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja31-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 14th, 1865.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to, the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' National Bank, of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja18-6m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 18th, 1865.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

ja18-2m

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL REA, BENJ. F. JONES,
BARCLAY PRESTON, BYRON H. PAINTER,
GEO. W. HAILMAN.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking system, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House,

Corner Wood and First streets.

Subscriptions received for U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes a supply of which is on hand for immediate delivery.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier. mh6-1m

NOTICE.—

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25, 1865.

The notes of the following Banks will hereafter be redeemed at the

Tradesmens National Bank of Pittsburgh

Making them at par in this city, viz:

Petroleum Bank, Titusville, Pa.
Venango Bank, Franklin, Pa.
Bank of Crawford County, Meadville, Pa.
Oil City Bank, Oil City, Pa.
Bank of Lawrence County, Newcastle, Pa.

fe27-12t GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. Co.,
Pittsburgh Pa., February 14th, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY, (11th) of MARCH, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the city of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the city of New York will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 P. M., and remain closed until the 15th day of March thereafter.

fe16-20t W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Last night of the great Comedian,
Mr. DAN SETCHELL.

William Henderson as Launce Lynnwood.
THIS EVENING, will be presented the nautical drama, entitled

THE DREAM AT SEA.

Crosker.....Dan Setchell.
Launce Lynnwood.....W. Henderson.
Dance.....Miss Sylvester.

After which,
JOHN JONES OF THE WAR OFFICE.
Guy Goodlock.....Dan Setchell.
To conclude with
THE TOODLES.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.

W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager
Commences at 8 p. m.

THIS EVENING, debut of the great danseuse and tight rope artist,

Mlle MARIETTA RAVEL.

First appearance of
Miss LOTTIE CHANDLER,
From the Philadelphia Theatres.

Performances will commence with the great moral drama of

Uncle Tom's Cabin;
Or, THE LIFE AND DEATH OF EVA.

Topsey.....Miss Lottie Chandler.
Eva.....Mdlle Jeanie.
Uncle Tom.....Johnny Hart.

FREE. AIRS' MELODEON,

Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

GRAND MATINEE,

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, when will be presented the thrilling drama, entitled the

FOREST OF BONDY; or, THE DOG MONTARGIS.

Mr. W. J. Thompson, J. C. Cloud and Mrs. Frank Drew in the cast.

SATURDAY NIGHT, the drama entitled the

CROSS OF BEATH; or, THE FERRYMAN'S DOG.

Belair.....W. J. Thompson.
Count Felix.....J. C. Cloud.
Marietta.....Mrs. Frank Drew.
Calzo.....Master Hector.

ENGLISH OPERA,

AT MASONIC HALL.

Directors.....Messrs. Campbell & Castle.
Manager.....Mr. Frank Rivers.
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. M. Watson.
Musical Conductor.....Mr. W. G. Dellrich.

CAMPBELL & CASTLE'S

ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE,

Second appearance of Mrs. FANNIE RIDDELL, Prima Donna. Mr. Wm. Castle, Primo Tenore; Mr. M. Campbell, Primo Basso; Mr. Edward Seguin, Baritone; and the entire Operatic Troupe.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 11th, 1865, will be performed Auber's Grand Romantic Opera, in three acts, of

FRA DIAVOLO.

Fra Diavolo, Mr. Wm. Castle; Beppo, Mr. S. C. Campbell; Giacomo, Mr. Warren Waffle; Lord Allcash, Mr. Edward Seguin; Lorenzo, Mr. Walter Birch; Matteo, Mr. Wm. Seguin; Zerlina, Miss Fannie Stodell; Lady Allcash, Miss G. Fowler; Carbineers, Villagers, &c. For full particulars see programme.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To accommodate all classes, seats in a portion of the Hall will be 20 cents. Reserved seats $1. Reserved seats can be secured without extra charge at the music store of C. C. Meller, No. 81 Wood street. Doors open at 6 o'clock. The overture will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Books of the opera for sale at the door.

W. H. SMITH, Business Agent.

THE CROWNING CLIMAX.

Charley Shay's Monster

QUINCUPLEXAL,

AND

CELESTIAL TROUPE,

The largest and most attractive organization in the world, entirely novel and original in construction. The wonderful and only troupe of genuine Chinese jugglers in the country, just arrived from the Celestial Empire, composed of Ist Yee Mooqg, White Cloud Chang and Chice Kong, with all their assistance, in all their various and humiliating feats of curiosity. Sleight of hand, skill, legerdemain and other wonderful performances, including the 5,000 challenge educated Fan Tan Monkey.

The Musical Department will consist of Mr. George Keller's Excelsior Brass Band, and Chas. Schiller's Celebrated Quartette Band, and the finest selection of the amusement world will perform at

CONCERT HALL,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS March 10th and 11th 1865.

And on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GRAND MATINEE, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents—Children 25 cents. Doors open at 7, commence at 8. Secure your seats early.

Grand Raffle by lot every evening for the Brass Band before opening the doors. J. HARROW AUDSON, Sr., Ticket Agent.

A SERIES OF GRAND

PRESENTATION CONCERTS!

To be given at

CONCERT HALL,

Commencing Monday, March 13th, 1865,

Under the direction of the New York Manufacturing Jewelers' Association, who, at all entertainments given by this Association, at the Academy of Music, New York, and elsewhere, have given away $50,000 and paid away $5,000 in premiums.

THIS ASSOCIATION, in the SALE OF TICKETS, AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRESENTS at the Company's Depot, No. 93 Fifth street, opposite Concert Hall, will distribute twice a day.

A VALUABLE PRESENT

Given with each ticket, varying in value from $1 to $500, which the purchaser of a ticket may receive at the close of the entertainment at which it is purchased. The presents will be given from the

IMMENSE STOCK OF JEWELRY!

Pianos, Diamonds, Sewing Machines, Silverware, Gold Watches, Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Gold and Silver Watches, Bracelets, Guard Chains, Brooches, Solitaires Rings, &c., &c., and an endless variety of other Jewelry, to the value of $50,000. Tickets for admission at the Company's Depot, at which place only, tickets can be purchased.

mh8-1f J. W. ELIAS, Actuary.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

166 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, can promptly attended to, leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I think by the above I can give patrons in the city to have the excessive use of the mails. fe24-1y

THE PROSPECTUS

OF THE

UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM CO.,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of $1,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of the par value of $5 each, the share-holders of which are exempt from all personal liability.

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Working Capital.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions, at the following offices:

Messrs. Lowber, Ostrom & Co., No. 103 Front st.
Messrs. Faucher & McChesney, corner Moore and Water street.
Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., 74 Broadway. Messrs. T. Ketchum & Co., 58 Wall street, N. Y., D. K. Ducker, 58 Fulton street, and Geo. J. Hardy, 13 Court street, Brooklyn; and at the office of the Company, 74 Broadway, N. Y.

TRUSTEES.

E. J. LOWBER, firm Lowber, Ostrom & Co., 103 Front street.
J. C. DAYTON, firm J. C. Dayton and Co., 107 Front street.
WM. A. FOWLER, 74 Broadway.
I. B. WELLINGTON, firm Wellington & Cox, 74 Broad street.
SMITH FAUCHER, firm Faucher & McChesney, 5 Water street.
JOHN W. KNOX, 191 Pearl street.
FREDERICK LACEY, firm Mead, Lacey & Co., 47 Water street.
M. PARKS, 19 Broad street.
EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., 51 Wall street.

OFFICERS.

President—E. J. LOWBER.
Vice-President—J. C. DAYTON.
Treasurer—WM. A. FOWLER.
Secretary—JAMES H. KIDDER.

The property of this Company has been selected by practical judges of oil interests, and includes territory which is considered the very best in the whole oil Region, embracing selections on Cherry Run, Pit-hole and Oil Creeks, and Allegheny river.

The producing interests are now yielding over one hundred and eighty barrels per day, principally from new wells, and this alone is sufficient to pay two per cent. per month on the entire capital, and with the developments to be made with the unusually large working capital, promises increased dividends at an early day.

By referring to the issues of this paper of March 1st and 2d, the reader will find a full list of the properties which this Company owns. mr1-d

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, March 2d, 1865.

1,000 ARMY WAGONS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., the 15th day of March, 1865, for the delivery of ONE THOUSAND ARMY WAGONS at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

These wagons are to be made of seasoned timber, and built as per specifications, which can be seen at this office.

Bids will be received for TWENTY FIVE or more, and must state the time they will be delivered.

Proposals must be marked "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to Lt. Col. C. CROSS, Deputy Q. M. General, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bonds will be required of successful bidders, in half the amount of the contract, signed by two good and sufficient securities.

The undersigned reserved to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

Payment to be made on the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the undersigned shall be in funds.

mr3-11t Lt. Col. and Deputy Q. M. General.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.,
Pittsburgh, March 3d, 1865.

EXPRESS TO THE

Monongahela Oil Regions.

This Company having established Agencies at Rice's Landing, Waynesboro and Greensboro, Greene county, Pa., are prepared to do a general Express Forwarding business between Pittsburgh and those points, via Monongahela river. The goods and valuables will be in charge of our own messengers, and all matter entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. GEO. BINGHAM, Agent.

mr3-1m

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENING,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S.

WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS for 25 cents.
4-4 " " " 31 "
STANDARD " " " 45 "
NEW YORK MILLS, " " (5 sold at 50)
FAST COLORED PRINTS " 25
" " " 31

New style of MERRIMACK PRINTS cheap.

All other Goods selling cheap, in proportion, and as Goods are going up, now is the time to buy. mr17

NEW GOODS.

Sheeting and Shirting,

MUSLINS

AND GOOD PRINTS,

AT 25 CENTS PER YARD,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

Market street.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Now being received and selling cheap.

fe28

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens,

in full stock, at

R. H. PALMER,
84 Wood street.

no29

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Are now in receipt of their first assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found very attractive, and embracing all the latest styles in

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
FLOWERS, RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, BEAD GIMPS,
ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and
HOOP SKIRTS.

And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

mr4 77 and 79 Market street.

TA. WILSON..... J. W. CARR..... D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

94 WOOD STREET,

Third n above Diamond alley.

se26 PITTSBURGH

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM IMPROVED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Are Simple, Reliable and Perfect.

There is no machine in the world that can do the variety of work or give such thorough going satisfaction. These machines will hem, frill, quilt, bind, braid, gather, cord and bind while they are elastic seaming. It will sew the heaviest and thickest cloth with a tight strong elastic seam, as durable as the fabric itself. It will sew the thinest cambric, Swiss muslin, lawn, &c., with equal

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au16

Finance and Trade.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

The market only fair. A great demand for Big Tank to-day. It closed at 6½@ Caldwell, 6¾; Dalzell, 8½@8¾; Keystone, $2@8; Maple Shade, $2@29; Mingo, $4; St. Nicholas, 4¾; Gold 89. Money market is working easier.

FRIDAY, March 10, 1865.

There was a pretty fair attendance at the People's Exchange this evening, and an improved feeling on last evening's transactions was quite manifest. Central Basin has advanced to $1 18, and is held firm. Cherry Run and Pit Hole declined to $1. Horseneck sold at $1 07. Oil Creek and Cherry Run declined to $5 80. The sales were limited, but prices were firm. The following is a list of the transactions:

600 Central Basin	$ 1 10
400 do do	1 12
500 do do	1 18
200 Cherry Run & Pit Hole	1 00
350 do do	1 01
125 Eldorado	1 75
700 Horseneck	1 02
250 do	1 07
300 do	1 05
100 do	1 07
200 do	1 06
278 do	1 05
500 Oil Creek & Cherry Run	5 80
100 do do	6 15
1000 Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 03
400 do do	1 02
500 do do	1 03
500 do do	1 03
100 Banner	1 20
$90 Cherry Run & Pit Hole	99
200 Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 01

—The following were the closing "bids" and "offers:"

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	10 00	
Banner	1 30	
Blood Farm & Onio Pet	1 70	1 90
Cherry Run Central	2 15	2 20
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh		1 75
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	97	1 05
Culbertson's Run		1 95
Dalzell	$ 37	
Etna Oil and Mining	25	90
El Dorado	1 75	1 75
Federal	1 90	1 95
Fleming and Blood	3 00	3 20
Horse Neck	1 02	1 05
Meadow	90	
Merchants	52	55
McAboy Cherry Run	90	1 03
Monongahela Pioneer		60
National, of Pittsburgh		2 00
Ohio Valley	1 67	2 00
Paxton	3 50	4 50
Philips	8 25	8 50
Ritchie	87	90
Ross	1 40	1 60
Rynd Farm		8 00
Tack Petroleum, of New York	3 10	3 50
Union Lubric	70	90
Western Penn's	3 00	3 05
West Virginia Basin		2 50
Whitely Creek		2 00

Lake Superior Mines.

The following is the product of all the mines in the Keweenaw district in the year ending Jan. 1, 1865:

	Tons.	Pounds.
Cliff mine	1,048	1,692
Central mine	502	757
Pittsburgh mine	216	192
Pennsylvania mine	150	
Amygdaloid mine	113	1,957
Lake view mine	99	
Bay State mine	41	804
Garden City mine	11	308
Etna mine*	7	
Madison mine	5	1,000
St. Clair mine	5	88
Manhattan mine	2	1,129
Empire mine	1	
Star mine*	1	
J. Pooley (Eagle River mine)		1,343
Arnold mine		986
	2,185	1,911

Those mines marked with a (*) star have estimated the amount of copper produced since the close of navigation.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Product of 1862	2,399	1,637
Product of 1863	2,149	926
Product of 1864	2,185	1,911
Decrease in 1864	251	681

The decrease is owing principally to the destruction of several mills and the falling off in the Cliff production.—*Portage Lake Mining Gazette.*

Toledo Market.

March 9.

Yesterday, after our report was made up, the grain market improved in tone, and there was a little animation. Michigan white sold at $1 91, Amber Michigan at $1 80, and No. 1 Red at $1 75; the sales aggregated about 8,000 bush. Corn was firm, buyers offering 80c, buyers offering 88c for No. 1 new. Oats advanced 1½, with sales of 600 bush.

On 'Change to-day there was no animation, and we report the market dull. A small sale of Amber Mich wheat shows a decline of 1c. There was a light inquiry for Corn, but parties could not agree on a price.

Flour—No sales; we give nominal quotations:—Fine, $6 00@6 5; superfine, $7 0@7 25; Extra, $8 0@8 25; double extra and family, $9@10 50. Buckwheat Flour, $8 00. Rye Flour, $8 25.

Wheat—Market dull; sales on 'Change today of 350 bush Amber Mich at $1 79—a decline of 1c; 350 bush No 1 Red at $1 75. O her grades not mentioned.

Corn—Holders ask 89c; buyers offer 88c. No sales.

Oats—Last sales at 66½c.

Rye—$1 12.

Barley—Spring, $1 40; Winter $1 50.

Seeds—Clover dull at 12 @ 00 lbs; Timothy, $5 @ 5 50; Flax, $2 85.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

Such disposition as there was to trade in provisions revealed a depressed, spiritless market, and a disposition to accept lower figures. Bulk meats were sold, to a small extent, at 15½c for shoulders and 17½c for sides, loose.

Lard can be bought at 21½, readily, but there is no demand for it.

Mess pork, of city packing, sold, for forward delivery, at $38.

Bacon is quoted at 18@18¾c for shoulders, 19½@20c for sides, 21c for clear rib sides, and 23c for clear; but these figures are sustained by no transactions of consequence.

The *Price Current* gives the following statement of the stocks of barrel meats and lard in this city, it is supposed, to the 1st:

"The stock of pork and lard in this city has been given as follows: Mess pork, 52 19 bbls; prime mess, 15,705 bbls; prime, 4,493 bbls; total, 67,475 bbls. Lard, 10 642 tes prime, 3,135 as head and g.t, &c., and 4,000 kegs."

Chicago Pig Iron Market.

The market is firm on soft iron. There is little demand, and quotations are nominal. We quote:

Scotch Pig No. 1, ₰ ton	$85 00
Ma-skilou, No. 1	80 00
Ma-skilou, No. 2	70 00
Union Pig, A 1	72 00
Union Pig, B 1	70 00
Lake Superior	75 00
Franklin, No. 1	70 00
Franklin, No. 2	70 00
Tuberry, No. 2	65 00
Pilot Knob	75 00

Chicago Hide Market.

Receipts, 75,702; shipped, 8,106. The market continues very quiet, with no change in quotations. We quote:

City Slaughtered	6	@	6½	
Green Country, trimmed	8	@	8¾	
Green, part cured, trimmed	8½	@	9	
Green Salted, trimmed	9	@	9¾	
Dry Salted, trimmed	13½	@	14	
Dry Flint, trimmed	17½	@	18	
Kip, Green Salted, trimmed	10	@	10	
Calf, Green Salted, trimmed			17	
Murrain Kips			10	
Deacon Skins			25	@50
Grubby Hides 3½ price.				

Toledo Lumber Market.

1st Clear, $50; 2d Clear, $45; 3d Clear or Box, $40; Stock Boards, $26; Common Boards, $23; Selected Boards, $16; Fencing, $15; Cull Fencing, $10; Flooring Strips, 3¼; 2d do. $44; Joist, Scantling and Timber, 18 feet and under, $23; A 1 8-inch Sawed Shingles, $7 00; No. 1 16 inch Sawed Shingles, 86; Clear and second Dressed Flooring $46; Common Dressed Flooring, $36; Common Dressed Siding, $22; Second and Clear Dressed Siding, $28; Dressed Match Common 12-inch $28; Dressed Common Boards, $25; Dressed Oval Batts, $38; Lath $4,25.

St. Louis Cotton Market.

The supplies are pretty liberal, and sellers are more disposed to meet buyers on easier terms. Sales since 'Change yesterday have included 33 and 26 cales strictly middling at 72½@ 73 bales middling. In several lots at 72c. 10 bales do at 70c; 15 bales low middling, in lots, at 67½@68, 6 do at 66c; ordinary at 59c, and 61 bags loose Missouri at 65@66c. Nearly all the sales were sold at nearly all filled, and the market was dull and weak.

Grain in Store in Milwaukee.

The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce reports the following totals of grain.

Wheat, bu	536,568
Oats, bu	119,622
Corn, bu	10,940
Barley, bu	25,470
Rye, bu	6,165

Milwaukee Market.

Flour dull and inactive. Wheat, receipts 3,000; market unchanged; sales 35,000 at 1 32@1 40. Oats—sales 600 bu at 64c, delivered. Corn—sales 600 bush at 82c, on track. Timothy Seed—sales at bush at $4 70. Dressed Hogs unchanged; sales 17, average, 280 at $14. Wheat market at Newhall House this evening—sales 5,000. No. 1 Spring at $1 85; 5,000 do $1 89½. Market closed dull at $1 89.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, March 11, 1865.

BUSINESS has presented no new feature worthy of special notice. The demand was restricted to small quantities to meet the wants of the city trade. The weather changed since our last issue, furnishing us with a specimen of what may be expected during the present month. The receipts of produce are steadily increasing by the river. On the Allegheny wharf business was active. A large amount of oil arrived since our last by steamboats and flats. On the other landing a fair amount of activity was perceptible. The Minerva came in with a large trip. She was detained in making landing, and did not get off until the afternoon. The Revenue, from Cincinnati, had a large cargo, which she discharged, and returned to Wheeling to take the place of the Saint Johns in the Cincinnati trade. The Golden Era, as usual, had all the freight she could manage. She will leave for Portsmouth this day at 4 p. m. The favorite packet Julia is in fine condition; she will leave for Zanesville this day at 4 p. m.; passengers and shippers can rely on this. The first class packet Nevada is announced for Cairo and St. Louis this day—a fine opportunity for passengers going that way. The far famed steamer America is announced for St. Louis and St. Paul this afternoon—"a word to the wise." The pretty steamer Camelia, Captain Dean, leaves to-day for Clarksville and Nashville. The Guidon will commence loading this day for Cincinnati. The Sliver Cloud No. 2 will leave for St. Paul on Wednesday ,the 15th instant ; persons going that way will do well to remember this fact. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice;

APPLES—The market contains a moderate supply. The receipts about keep even with the demand. The sales were 165 bbls, at $1 50@5 00 ₰ bbl, the latter for a choice article.

BUTTER—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. Prices have a downward tendency. Parties in the country who have been holding back for 50c ₰ lb, have come to the conclusion that it will be some time before this figure can be obtained. We note sales 16 pkgs at 39@35c ₰ lb.

EGGS—The supply was in excess of the demand, and prices have a drooping tendency. In the forenoon holders were asking 22c, out in the after part of the day any quantity could be purchased at 20c. Some 14 bbls were disposed of at that figure.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales of 1,000 lbs at $1 ₰ cwt.

GRAIN—The market was inactive, while the receipts continue to increase by river and rail. We note sales in the absence of sales the nominal rates were: red, $2; white, $2 08@2 10.

OATS—In limited demand; sales of 350 bush. at 85@86c, from store.

CORN—Dull and prices drooping. It would not command over $1 20@1 23 ₰ bushel, first hands.

BARLEY—Dull and prices irregular.

HAY—The market was not active. The receipts of bales is daily increasing; sales of four cars load, choice, at $30@32; mixed loads, at the scales, at $25@30.

POTATOES—The market was steady, with sales of 500 bush peach blows at $1 30@3 50 ₰ bbl; 180 do early rose at $1 10.

FLOUR—Prices remain as quoted for the past week. The receipts were liberal and buyers were disposed to hold off. Among the sales were the following: 150 bbls extra family, in lot, at $10 5@10 75, the latter for choice grades; 50 bbls do at $10 80.. We notice a fair amount going East by rail.

LARD OIL—The market was unchanged as regards prices or demand. Prices ranged from 92 @95c for No. 1.

SOAP—The following are the current prices for the various descriptions: Resin, at 12c; Family, Olive, 14c; Palm do, 15c; Castile, 22; Variegated Toilet do, 20c; Barbers do, $3 ₰ doz.

CANDLES—Mould and dipped, at 22c ₰ lb; Star do 24c; crystalline do, 25c ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Is quoted at 12@13c ₰ lb.

BACON—We have no large sales to record; the demand was very small for the following prices, viz: Shoulders, at 2@2 50c; sides, ribbed, 21½; hams, sugar cured, 28½ 24c; country meat sold at 10@12c under the retail quotations for small supply.

DRIED BEEF—Was selling slowly, at 20¾@21c.

LARD—Was dull, with small sales, at 21½ @24c.

CHEESE—Prices were unchanged; we note sales to the trade, at 18@22c for W. R.

SEEDS—There was a fair inquiry; the sales in the entire market notice were: Clover, 125 bush, at $14 50@14 75, and Timothy, 50 bush, at $6 00.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, March 10, 1865.

TURPENTINE and ROSIN still tend down ward, with but few sales, and those chiefly in a retail way.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb
" Citric	1 40	to	1 50	"
" Oxalic	30	to	35	"
" Tartaric	1 55	to	1 60	"
Alcohol 85 0-0	4 55	to	4 60	gal.
" 98 0-0	4 60	to	4 65	"
Aloes, Cape	20	to	25	lb
" Socotrine	1 15	to	1 25	"
Ammonia Carb	38	to	40	"
" Aqua ff	16	to	18	"
Annotta	70	to	75	"
Ashes, Pot	12	to	13	₰
" Pearl	14	to	15	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 40	to	1 50	"
Bay Rum	6 50	to	6 75	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	70	to	75	₰
" " Pale	75	to	90	"
" " Common	50	to	60	"
Black Leaf, American	1	to	1	"
" German	9	to	11	"
" E. I	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	1 00	to	1 10	"
Blue Vitriol	22	to	24	"
Borax, Refined	50	to	53	"
Brimstone Roll	7½	to	8½	"
" Flour Sulphur	11	to	12	"
Calomel, American	2 25	to	2 35	"
" English	2 46	to	2 75	"
Camphor Refined	1 85	to	1 90	"
Cantharides, new	2 35	to	2 45	"
Cassia in Mats	1 15	to	1 20	"
Chamomiles, German	65	to	70	"
" Roman	60	to	65	"
Chloroform	2 85	to	2 90	"
Cloves	65	to	70	"
Copperas	2 30	to	2 40	100 lbs
Concentrated Lye	11 50	to	12 50	case
Copperas	9 00	to	9 00	bbl.
Cream Tartar	60	to	65	lb.
Cubebs	1 00	to	1 10	"
Codbear	45	to	75	"
Emery, Emg	10	to	12	"
Ether Nitric Spirits of	93	to	97	"
" Sulphuric	1 50	to	1 60	"
Extract Logwood	19	to	20	"
" Liquorice Calabria	60	to	65	"
" " Italian	75	to	78	"
" Liquorice Sicily	28	to	30	"
Fustic Chipped	5½	to	6½	₰
Galls Aleppo	1 27	to	1 30	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	75	to	78	"
" " Myrrh, Turkey	90	to	1	"
" " Myrrh, Turkey	75	to	85	"
" " Sheilac	1 00	to	1 10	"
" Tragacanth sorts	60	to	70	"
" " Flake	1 20	to	1 30	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	95	to	1 00	"
Indigo Manilla	1 90	to	2 00	"
" Spanish Bold	2 00	to	2 20	"
Iodine Resublimed	5 00	to	6 00	"
Juniper Berries	10	to	12	"
Logwood Chipped	4	to	5	"
Mace	1 70	to	1 75	"
Madder	22	to	23	"
Magnesia Calcined	1 85	to	1 90	"
" Carbonate	85	to	88	"
Manna S F	1 70	to	1 75	"
Morphia, sulph	11 00	to	11 25	₰ oz.
Nutmegs, No.	1 20	to	2 30	₰.
Oil Bergamot	12 00	to	14 00	"
" Castor	2 25	to	4 50	gall
" Cinnamon	8 25	to	8 50	₰
" Cloves	7 25	to	7 50	"
" Cod Liver	3 75	to	4 00	gall
" Lemon	2 00	to	2 50	₰
" Lard, City	2 05	to	2 10	gall
" " Cincinnati	2 15	to	2 18	"
" Linseed, No. 1	1 65	to	1 85	"
" Neatsfoot	1 75	to	1 85	"
" Olive	4 00	to	5 00	"
" " Quarts	7 25	to	10 00	₰ doz
" " Pints	6 50	to	9 00	"
" Origanum	1 75	to	3 50	₰
" Peppermint	6 75	to	7 00	"
" Rosemary	3 00	to	4 00	"
" Sassafras	1 60	to	1 65	"
" Sperm genuine	2 25	to	2 50	gall.
" Tanner	1 60	to	1 75	"
" Whale W. B	2 00	to	2 10	"
" Wintergreen	6 75	to	7 00	₰.
Opium, Turkey	15 00	to	15 50	₰
Pepper, Black	60	to	65	"
Pepper African Cayenne	75	to	78	"
Phosphorus	2 00	to	2 10	"
Pitch Burgundy	5 00	to	5 50	bbl.
Potass Bi Chromate	35	to	38	₰.
" Chlorate	60	to	65	"
" Iodide	6 75	to	7 25	"
" Prussiate Yellow	70	to	75	"
" " Red	1 60	to	1 75	"
Precipitate Red	2 40	to	2 50	"
" White	3 00	to	3 10	"
Putty	7½	to	8	"
Quinine Sulph	3 67	to	3 75	oz.
Rosin (Pale and Fine)	27 00	to	28 00	bbl.
Root Gentian	20	to	25	lb.
" Ginger, E. I	30	to	35	"
" " Jamaica	70	to	75	"
" Ipecac, Powd	7 10	to	7 50	"
" Jalap	3 80	to	4 00	"
" Liquorice	25	to	30	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	4 15	to	4 25	"
" Sarsaparilla Hond	65	to	70	"
" Senega	1 50	to	1 55	"
" Valerian, English	55	to	60	"
" " German	35	to	40	"
Sal Ammoniac	20	to	25	"
" Epsom	6½	to	7½	"
" Soda	6	to	7	"
Seed, Anise	42	to	45	"
" Canary	10 00	to	10 50	bus.
" Cardamon	4 25	to	5 00	₰.
" Hemp	4 00	to	4 25	bus.
" Mustard	25	to	90	₰.
" Poppy	40	to	45	"
Senna, Alex	30	to	35	"
" E. I	20	to	25	"
Soda Bi. Carb	11	to	12	"
Soda Caustic	13	to	14	"
Soap Castile	37	to	39	"
" White	44	to	47	"
Starch	9½	to	10½	"
Sugar Lead, white	55	to	60	"
Sumac, Sicily	11	to	12	"
Tartlin	48	to	53	oz.
Turpentine Spts	15	to	16	₰
Turpentine Spts	2 25	to	2 40	gall
Turmeric	50	to	55	₰
Varnish, Copal	3 75	to	7 01	gall.
" Japan	1 75	to	2 50	"
" Damar	3 75	to	7 00	"
Venitian Red	6½	to	7½	₰.
White Lead Pure	18	to	19	"
" " Fancy Brds	8	to	17	"
White " Dry	16	to	17	"
Red " Dry	17	to	20	"
Whiting	4½	to	5	"
Litharge	19	to	20	"
Zinc, Carbonate	12	to	14	"
" in Oil	13	to	15	"
" " French	17	to	18	"

St. Louis Hemp Market.

The market is extremely dull, and prices favor buyers. Sales were reported of 80 bales good fair undressed hemp at $130; 15 bales prime dew at $145; 16 do strictly prime at $150; 50 bales choice at $150; 31 bales dressed hemp at $200; 37 do do at $205; 18 do do at $270; 46 bales uncovered hackled tow in lots of $100@101, and 48 bales covered do at $110 ₰ ton.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, March 11, 1865.

The demand for iron and nails during the week was not large. Orders from the West are coming in slowly. The following are the card prices:

FLAT BAR.

	₰ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	6¼
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	6¼
1½ to 1¾, by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	6¼
1½ to 1¾ by ½ to 5-16 inch	6¼

HORSE SHOE.

	₰ lb
⅝ to 1, by ⅝ to 1 inch	8

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ½ to 3-16 inch	7
1½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	7¼
1½ to 1¾, by ½ and 3-16 inch	7¼
⅝ to 2¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	7¼

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	7½
1¼ and 2	7½
1¼ and 1½	8
1 and 1½	8½
¾ inch	10
⅝ inch	11
½ inch	11½

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	6¼	¼ and 9-16 inch	7
⅝ to 2¾	6½	⅝ to 7-16 inch	7¼
⅞ to 3½ inch	7	9-16 inch	7½
3¾ to 4 inch	7½	⅝ inch	8¼
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ inch	8½	9-16 inch	10½

OVAL IRON.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	6¼	¼ inch	7¼
⅝ and ⅞ inch	7	⅜ inch	7¼

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7	¼ inch	7¼
⅝ and ⅞ inch	7½	⅜ inch	8

WAGON BOX IRON.

No. 16 to 17	8
" 18 to 21	8¾
" 25 and 26	9
" 27	9¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₰ lb extra

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	8
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₰ lb extra.	

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	7
1¼ by ¾ and 7-16 inch	7¼
1¼ by ½, 7-16 and ⅝ inch	7¼
1¼ by ¾ inch	8

Juniata Iron 3 cts ₰ lb over "American."

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	13

NAILS.

	₰ keg		₰ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 7 6	7 62½	20d Fine	9 87½
8 and 9d	8 12½	24 "	9 87½
6d and 7d	8 12½	3 in. Lining	11 87½
4 and 5d	8 87½	Clinch	9 87½
3d	8 87½	Tacks	7 87½
Casing Nails,		Barrel,	
8d	8 62½	⅝ inch	10 38
10d	8 62½	¾ inch	9 62½
12d	8 12½	⅞ inch	8 88
20d	8 12½	1 inch	8 88
Clinching,		1¼ inch	8 88
8d	8 87½	1½ inch	8 88
10d	8 87½	Tobacco,	
12d	9 12½	6d	8 88
20d	8 87½	8d	8 13
30d	8 87½	10d	7 88
40d	8 87½	12d	7 88
50d	8 62½	20d	7 88
60d	8 62½		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days with interest added, or New York or Philadelphia sight exchange, at par, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Saturday, March 11, 1865.

The market continues dull, there being a wide difference between the views of buyers and sellers. Hence we have but few sales to record. The supply in the market is large and daily accumulating. The following sales are since our last were 150 tons from the Hanging Rock district. The rates for this description of iron were for favorite brands: Buffalo Furnace, $70@76.4 mos; C. Blast do reliable, $86@89 ₰ ton. The sales reported were as follows:

SALES PIG IRON PER TON.

100	Tons No. 3 Anthracite Red short	$58@	cash
20	do No. 1 do do	58@	"
50	do Charcoal Anthracite	P. T.	
30	do Lake Superior	P. T.	
30	do No. 1 Anthracite	58@	cash
40	do No. 2 do Foundry	56@57	"
20	do No. 2 do do	56@	"
20	do No. 1 do Forge	55@	"
30	do No. 3 do Red Short, 5	56@61	cash
100	do No. 1 do Neutral	60@	"

SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON.

30	Tons No. 1 Juniata	$150 4 mos.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA.—Steinmyer & Co, 2 rolls merchandise; Graff & Reller, 8 bbls seed; Bell & Bro, 1 do do; Hamilton & Co, 1 do do; Jenkinson & Co, 2 crates and 3 bbls larv, 391 bbls apple, 94 sks wool; S Adams, 35 kegs nails; T C Jenkins, 4 bbls butter; R A Fahnestock & Co, 70 bbls pepper; Potter, J & Co, 1 bbl tallow; Wendell, 175 bbls apples and 1 do do; owner, 105 bbls apples; Spencer & McKay, 77 sks corn; J Herbert, 12 bbls apples and 1 do do; Graham & Smith, 158 sks barley; G H Anderson, 6 bdls hides; Harrison & Co, 10 packages.

Portsmouth.

PER GOLDEN ERA—J Meshane, 2 bbls molasses; Shea Kemp & Co, 100 bbls pig iron; R C Loomis, 50 do; Spencer & McKay, 31 empty bbls; J Porterfield & Co, 60 bbls flour; Clarke & Co, 11 bales carpets; Graham & Smith, 2 bbls flour, 11 pkgs and McKee, 135 sks bran, 18 bdls sacks; C Slade, 150 oil bbls; D M Edgerton, 113 do.

Cincinnati.

PER REVENUE—Hastings & Co, 2 pkgs castings; James Leach Company, 26 empty barrels; W H Hogan, 100 sks meal; Col Wheately, 60 sks saddles; Jenkinson 16 bdls tobacco, 9 cases boots; Shea & Co, 1 do do; Hastings & Co, 2 H Vogt & Co, 20 sks seed; R L Fahnestock & Co, 15 boxes merchandise; Morrow & Reid, 2 pkgs; Graham & Smith, 2 do do; Bell & Bro, 1 do do; R & J Davis, 30 do; J A Mazuzie, 11 packages; J Cress, 2 plus whisky; F Painvieux & Co, 10 bales cotton; Geiffroy, Lemoine & Co, 1 do do; Hamilton & Co, 1 do do; Rice at Co, 1 do do; Fox, Openeer heavy and decidedly lower and closed rather more firmly; new mess, $34 50@34 75, closing at $34 (some); $28 75@29 prime, and $26@26 50 for cargo lots; 13 25 to 35 bbls mess; 14 bbls medium do 16 to 21; 5 bbls good and fine 22 25 to 26 25; 3 bbls common mess inclu 26 50 to 27; and 2 bbls medium do 30; 25 to 37 25 ₰ 100 lbs. Also 12 boxes.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales of leaf tobacco at Bosman's warehouse were 75 hhds as follows: 50 hhds seed leaf 13 25 to 35c; 14 hhds medium do 16 to 21; 5 hhds good and fine 22 25 to 26 25; 3 hhds common manufacturing 20 to 22 50; and 2 hhds medium do 30; 25 to 37 25 ₰ 100 lbs. Also 12 boxes.

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Cincinnati Coal Market.

The receipts have been quite liberal since our last, and about 700,000 bush Youghiogheny sold at 18c, afloat. The retail rate is 21c, and other grades 22c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, March 11, 1865.

BUSINESS in the oil way is improving. Dealers are engaged in receiving a good supply. Buyers seem disposed to hold back; they don't take hold with any degree of freedom. The first sale of the season was made at 30 cents, packages to be returned, or 35 cents including the packages. Yesterday, however, sales were made at 28@33c, whilst others were made at 29 @30. We consider the market unsettled, but a few days will regulate prices. The receipts for the past 24 hours amounted to 2,218 bbls. On the Allegheny landing activity was the order of the day. The only arrival was the Uride, with a heavy cargo. The boats due were the Ida Rees, Advance, Bell and Petrolia. The departures include the Leclaire No. 2 and Echo No. 2. The river was rising rapidly. The landing of boats was attended with considerable difficulty. A pair of flats containg several hundred barrels of oil, swung against the ironclad Sandusky, and one of the flats was wrecked. The oil floated off, but the principal portion was secured. The other boat was landed in safety. From Oil City we have dispatches that announce an advance of one dollar per barrel on oil at the mouth. What effect this will have on the market time only will demonstrate. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—The receipts are on the increase, and during the past three days exceed 5,000 bbls. The market opened at 30@33c, without any sales of packages. Prices, however, gave way and sales were made at 28@30c in bulk. Certain large operators were not offering; they are disposed to hold on for an advance. Among the sales we note the following, viz: 475 bbls in bulk taken at the works, 28 ; 500 bbls at 29c packages exchanged or returned; 100 bbls do, 30c; 100 do to arrive to-day, 30c; 324 bbls at 29c, bbls returned; 100 bbls do, 30c, and 50 bbls at 33c packages included. Other sales are under negotiation.

REFINED OIL—Was neglected, the principle attention being paid to crude. We note sales to the extent of 165 bbls to go out of the market, free, at 58c; for 40 bbl parcels 56c was demanded. Bonded oil was not enquired for and prices were nominal. Benzole—we note a sale of 20 bbls free at 47c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

R. Wray	448	Fisher Bros	705
Teller & Hicks	550	J. Benn	540
Total			2,248

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

North American Company, 61 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Company, 59 bbls tar, for Philadelphia.

Wade & Hampton, 28 bbls crude, for Pittsburgh.

A Caughey & Co, 50 bbls refined, for Pittsburgh.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 10.

At the Stock Exchange the feeling of depression was greater than any day since the present decline, and there was a marked decline throughout the day. The pressure to sell extended to nearly every Stock. The prices touched a lower point than for a very long time past. Government Securities were strong and in moderate demand. State Stocks dull, and Miscellaneous and Coal Shares generally lower. Gold speculation heavy, and was a further and material decline in price under the pressure to sell. Secretary McCulloch, the newly installed Secretary of the Treasury, promising the earliest practicable return to a specie basis, added to the generally favorable impression. Weather warm and clear. Money market active at 7 @ 7 cent, with ample supply. A large amount of exchange is offering without much demand. This has been a severe day to-day. To-morrow's packets will take out the largest amount of Government securities that has ever been shipped to Europe in one day. Following are the closing prices and the foreign rates: Buchanan Farm, $1 76; Cherry Run, 98c; Empire City, 4 3; Germania, $1 05; Hardrice, 90c; Maple Shade, $2 50; Mingo, $4 50; Pithole, $1 20; Rynd, $3 25; United States, 82½. Petroleum dull, at 41@42c for crude; 67@68c for refined in bond, and 85@87c for free, sales of the latter within those figures.

SALES PIG IRON PER TON.

100	Tons No. 3 Anthracite Red short